Fight on Through Thick And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times

Fight on Till the Enemy Hoist Their White Flags!

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HIBIYA IS SCENE OF HUGE RALLY TO CRUSH FOE

3,000 People Meet in Gigantic Demonstration Against America and Britain

ALL-OUT EFFORTS URGED

World Has No Room for United States and British Empire, Declares Speaker Okada

More than 3,000 people met at the Hibiya Public Hall on Wednesday afternoon in one of the biggest demonstrations against America and Britain ever witnessed in Tokyo.

The climax was reached when the assembly unanimously passed a resolution pledging that the 100,000,000 people of the Empire will take up the work of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, and many other heroes, where it was left by them and not stop until America and Britain have been destroyed and the objects of the holy war achieved completely.

The rally, sponsored jointly by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and Tokyo Municipality, opened a nation-wide campaign to have the people of the Empire get their power concentrated on the object of beating and crushing America and Britain, a drive which had suggested itself to the interested organizations after the heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and the gallant end of the garrison on Attu Island in a final charge made against an overwhelmingly strong enemy force.

Starts at 1 p.m.

The meeting started at 1 p.m. after the mass rites. Fumio Goto, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, read the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain.

There was a brief address by General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo.

Then General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, took the chair.

A declaration was proposed, and then the resolution, on the crushing of the enemy.

Both were adopted by the meeting amidst deafening hand-clapping. The rally was over after 30 minutes.

All present remained to hear a list of speakers which included Tadahiko Okada of the House of Representatives and Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, a director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The declaration was as follows:

"The results which have been obtained by the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the war are such as are unknown in history. They have made possible the commencement of the work of constructing Greater East Asia.

"We find our foes, America and Britain, getting more and more active against us. It is time that the 100,000,000 people of the Empire, bound in resolution to do their utmost for the State marched toward victory.

Serving National Cause

"During the 12 odd months of fighting many officers and men of the Imperial Forces have died for the State, after having pledged themselves to work for the national cause to the seventh death.

"Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, who as Commander-in-Chief of the incomparable Combined Fleet, had carried the glory of the Empire to the remotest corners of the world, died heroically on a plane while he was directing his men in the front line. The officers and men garrisoning Attu Island, small numerically pitted themselves against a vast enemy army and met death in action. We see the spirits of the heroes of Attu staying on the Island and guarding the waters leading to the northern gate of the Empire.

"The thought of the severity of this fighting and the intensity of the patriotism of these officers and men is enough to make us burn with the desire to settle accounts with the enemy.

Extend Fighting Power

"We are ready to devote our whole attention to the extension of fighting power, and make any sacrifices in order to defeat our foes, America and Britain, and realize the will of the officers and men who have died serving the national cause."

The resolution read:

"By earnestly looking into the present stage of the war, we, the

(Continued on Page 3)

Army Signal Corps Honored For Heroism on Shansi Front

19 Men, Including Corporal Terajima, Dashed Into 10 to 1 Numerical Superior Enemy and Safeguarded Communications Station

Domei

SHANSI FRONT, June 8.—A letter of appreciation was issued yesterday by the commander of a certain unit to a signal corps of 19 men, including Lance-Corporal Terajima, in charge of a certain communications maintenance station at Yangmingpao, Taihsien, Shansi Province.

The signal corps in question was charged with safeguarding of the rear communications line of Japanese forces engaged in the 1943 spring Taihsing campaign. At 1:40 o'clock in the morning of May 24, some 500 enemy troops infesting the Hotung sector, Kuohsien since the commencement of the campaign, not only destroyed the communications line of the Japanese forces, but also forced their way into the walled town of Yangmingpao from the southwestern wall in the darkness of the night. After requisitioning all available supplies in the town, the enemy's main force surrounded the communications line maintenance station, concentrating on it a barrage of fire and also throwing hand grenades, the citation said.

Divining the enemy's condition, Lance-Corporal Terajima, acting chief of the station, ably commanded his men in the face of the shower of enemy bullets, while his subordinates strictly followed his orders. Displaying their high fighting spirit, they dashed into the enemy, stabbed to death several of them, and drove back the enemy despite the latter's numerical advantage of ten to one, thereby successfully safeguarding the maintenance station, the citation declared.

In this battle Corporal Horikawa met a heroic death, while Lance-Corporal Terajima was seriously wounded, but the rest of the men under the command of Superior-Private Matsuhara, after driving back the enemy, immediately undertook repair of the destroyed line. In cooperation with troops that had come to thier assistance from Kuohsien, they successfully performed the task of protecting the line and also restoring peace and order at Yangmingpao, the citation added.

Praising the able command of Lance-Corporal Terajima and the heroic fighting of all the men in full performance of their duties, the citation characterized the action of the signal corps as the paragon for communications line maintenance corps and hence deserving of a citation.

Corporal Horikawa, though not very strong in his health, had a superb sense of responsibility, never leaving anything undone which fell to his lot to prosecute said Lieutenant Morihisa Yoshida, the corporal's superior in the honored signal corps, at an undisclosed point in the Shansi front.

Lieutenant Yoshida, further praising the corporal's fortitude, stated that the circumstances under which the corporal was placed were exceedingly adverse and discouraging even to the most strong willed. The corporal was usually very gentle and industrious. He was fond of fishing and reading in his spare time.

His physical build looked rather frail, but when need be, he manifested such a game will to fight that his friends wondered from whence came this spirit, Lieutenant Yoshida explained.

The corporal's sense of responsibility was such that he would set out immediately when he was ordered to carry out some mission, the lieutenant further stated, adding that, all in all, corporal Horikawa was a model soldier who carried out what he was ordered to do, displaying all that his training taught him.

PROPAGANDA OF FOE PART OF NERVE WAR

Playing Up By British Papers of Landings Soon on Europe Seen to Unnerve Axis

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 8.—Obviously intended as part of their nerve warfare, propaganda regarding anti-Axis landing operations on Europe is being spread over the main news pages of British papers, according to a London report received here today.

Some even go so far as to say that the carrying out of such operations is only a matter of hours. The following are adduced as the grounds for their surmise:

(1) The continued bombing of the Italian homeland and the various islands in the Mediterranean by the anti-Axis air forces is no other than a precursor to landing operations.

(2) As a result of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden conferring with General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and other generals at Algiers, a final decision must have been reached as to the long-expected landing operations on Europe.

No Statement From Churchill

(3) According to a dispatch from La Linea, transports and war squadrons are showing much activity at the Gibraltar naval station.

Thus Churchill had been expected to make a statement on a counter-offensive plan in the House of Commons today but he merely said that the time was approaching for particularly complicated land and sea operations. At the same time, the announcement of the United States Government that General Marshall had returned to America from Algiers seemed to have disappointed the British papers which had made capital of his stay in North Africa.

It had been rumored that in the event of the anti-Axis forces effecting landing operations on the European continent, Marshall would be placed in supreme command of the combined forces. Inasmuch as he had gone home, the view has gained ground in circles well-informed on military affairs that the anti-Axis forces for the time being could not see their way to effecting such

(Continued on Page 3)

CHURCHILL REVEALS BIG LOSSES IN TUNIS

Britain Suffers 37,000 Casualties—1st Army Hit Hardest—Reviews African Trip

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 8.—The British in the Tunisian campaign suffered 37,000 killed, wounded or missing, the 8th Army losing 11,500 wounded since crossing the Tripoli border and advancing into Tunisia and the 1st Army about 23,500, Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons today, according to a report received here from London.

Churchill's speech, in substance, was as follows:

"Ordinarily I ought to give an account of the Washington Conference if only in the barest outline but for the time being I am at liberty to say only that we have done our best and have arrived at complete agreement as to Anglo-American war efforts hereafter.

"I would not like to make any prophecies in regard to the current situation or the future. No more can I say what is likely to happen in the near future. What I can say is only that as a result of the 15-day conference at Washington, the United States and Britain have come to complete agreement on policy and strategy both as regards aim and means of achieving that aim.

"I may say that in regard to the imminent European campaign, suitable allocations of forces are being considered. Nothing will affect our intention to defeat the enemy by land and sea operations conjointly with air raids.

Recounts African Trip

"I visited North Africa when my mission at Washington ended. As President Franklin Roosevelt had General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, accompany me, I was able to cross the Atlantic and fly to Algiers from Gibraltar and gain first-hand information on conditions in the Mediterranean.

"In a visit lasting one week, I was able to interview General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Africa, and other military leaders

(Continued on Page 2)

FATAL STROKE DEALT SOVIETS BY GORKI RAIDS

Damage to Molotov Tank Works by Three Luftwaffe Attacks Seen Irreparable

PLANT ALMOST WIPED OUT

Photographs by Reconnaissance Planes Reveal Telling Blows—Other Areas Are Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, June 8.—The three destructive attacks against the Molotov tank works in Gorki were followed last night by another blow of the Luftwaffe at the Eastern Front. Since the production facilities of these industrial works had already been largely destroyed the fourth attack was more in the nature of reconnaissance and was therefore carried out by numerically weaker forces whose main task it was to ascertain the extent of damage with the greatest possible care and to bomb only those targets worth attacking.

The entire factory side of Gorki was illuminated by parachute flares enabling the following reconnaissance planes to take excellent pictures. It could be seen from the photographs that the destruction of the assembly halls, covering a total area of roughly 600,000 square meters was extensive. As a result of this destruction it is most probable that the machine tools and other important installations and machinery of the factory were practically all destroyed.

The loss of these machineries is all the more fatal for the Soviet war potential since most of the them were of foreign manufacture and which under the present circumstances can hardly be replaced. Harbor and loading facilities on the Oka River, used for facilitating the transport of raw materials and machines, as well as a factory workshop for fine mechanical work of precision were completely razed during this last attack by several direct hits. German bombers, moreover, machine-gunned and set on fire three oil tanks from where the fire quickly spread to other objectives.

Since the officer in command of the fourth attack on Gorki realized that all his available forces need not be employed against Gorki again, later-arriving waves were charged with the task of attacking other industrial targets east of Moscow. Armament plants at Ryasriv, Tula and Uslovaya were bombed with telling effect. All German long-distance bombers returned to their bases unmolested.

In the remaining sectors of the eastern front, too, the air supremacy was with the Luftwaffe formations. Fast German bombers destroyed in low level attacks Soviet vehicle columns of more than 80 lorries on the coastal road of the Sea of Azov. Stukas wiped out a heavy Soviet battery near Anasthasyievskaya. Motorized and marching columns of the enemy were bombed and machine-gunned the whole day long by bombers and fighter planes. A transport train was set afire and four Soviet locomotives were derailed.

PLAN TO ALTER TOKYO SYSTEM IS APPROVED

To Abolish Present Dual Structure of Municipality And Prefecture

EFFECTIVE FROM JULY 1

Governor of Shinnin Rank To Be Under Supervision of Home Minister

The Tokyo Metropolitan System Draft Plan was adopted by the plenary session of the Privy Council Wednesday as submitted by the Government in accordance with the Cabinet decision of May 11.

The system, aimed at eliminating the dual system of Tokyo municipality and prefecture and at unifying administration over the entire area now comprising the Tokyo prefecture in order to increase efficiency and effect renovation in the administrative system, will be enforced as from July 1.

The Privy Council having approved the draft plan, the Government will shortly seek the Imperial sanction for its enforcement and promulgate the Government regulations governing the new system in time for its enforcement as from July 1.

Draft Plan Published

Accordingly, the Home Ministry Wednesday afternoon published the draft plan.

With a governor of the shinnin rank at the head of the new system, 7,500,000 inhabitants of the present Tokyo prefecture will become metropolitans, free from the annoying dual official supervision of city and prefecture. The directors of the various bureaus of the metropolitan government will be officials of the chokunin rank equal to prefectural governors, while the heads of the wards will be officials of the shokikan class. The yearly stipends of ¥10,000 or more that the municipal bureau directors are now receiving will become a thing of the past. The 42,200 prefectural and municipal officials will be incorporated into the metropolitan government personnel.

The administration over buildings which has hitherto been under the jurisdiction of the police will be transferred to the metropolitanate, as also hygienic and material distribution affairs which have hitherto been under the dual jurisdiction of the police and ward offices. Air raid defense will be strengthened by transferring the powers of supervision over defense wardens and neighborhood groups entirely to the Metropolitan Police Board instead of being shared between the Board and the Air Defense Bureau of the Municipality, while the distribution of defense materials and restoration and repairs will be under the jurisdiction of the Air Defense Bureau of the Metropolitanate.

Governor of Shinnin Rank

According to the draft Government regulations just adopted at the Cabinet, the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis is a Government official of the Shinnin rank and is controlled and supervised by the Home Minister. He is authorized to execute

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, June 10, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Meaning of the Intensified Air Fighting

NIPPON SANGYO—The Imperial Headquarters announced on June 9 that our airmen had gone to attack Russell Island June 7 and shot down 49 enemy planes during the raid. According to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters on June 8 Army airmen destroyed 39 enemy planes in the operations to the south of the Yangtze River. In the operations against East India which are going on our airmen are making as great results. It is estimated that they have shot down and destroyed 103 enemy planes since the commencement of the East Indian campaign. It will be recalled that on June 5 Navy airmen inflicted a crushing defeat on a large enemy formation of bombers and fighters in a fight over Shortland Island.

It will be seen that there is an accentuation of the tendency for aerial fights to increase in violence. The rapid improvement of the capacity of planes has led to a situation where the fighting in the air will be a decisive factor in the outcome of the entire war. The enemy is making frantic efforts to maintain his air force which has been defeated by our Army and Navy airmen in the southwestern Pacific and on the continent.

As is known, our airmen are dominant on all fronts. In this connection we are told that a total of 1,600 enemy planes have attacked our bases in the south since March. It is encouraging to learn that every one of our airmen makes a point of ending more than one enemy plane. Suppose that we have as many planes as the enemy has. Then we will be doubly sure of emerging victorious from the war.

Our Allies' Morale High

MAINICHI—Today falls the third anniversary of the Italian entry in the World War. In the interval many changes have taken place and we have now entered a period of deci-

(Continued on Page 2)

NAVY AIR FORCES DOWN 49 ENEMY WARPLANES OVER RUSSELL ISLANDS

Enemy Dreams of Raiding Japan From Asiatic Continent Blasted

Japanese Land and Air Forces' Smashing Drives In China Effectively Wipe Out Foe Bases, Springboards for Vaunted B-24's

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

FRONT BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, June 9.—Because the Japanese air and land forces have been operating effectively in China, dealing crushing blows on the enemy and its bases, the bombing of Japan Proper, even by the highly vaunted Consolidated B-24's can be regarded as impossible at this present stage. Such is the opinion of the leading airmen here. In order to get Tokyo, Osaka and other principal points in Japan within its operating range, they say, the B-24's must move up to the advance bases in Kanchow, Kienow, and Hengyang; and these bases have been rendered useless by effective Japanese action.

On March 10, America raised the American Air Force in China which was attached to the American 10th Expeditionary Air Unit in India, as the 14th Air Unit. This step was intended to strengthen the American Air Force in China and Major-General Claire Chennault was given command of this force under the direct control of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in Asia. To make up for the string of defeats it was suffering in the War of Greater East Asia America declared its intention to carry out raids on Japan with the Chinese continent as its base and began gradually to increase its men and materials concentrated there.

U.S. Sends Technicians

According to reports America has sent more than 300 ordnance technicians to China and has distributed them to airfields and munitions plants. The number of pilots and wireless operators too has increased greatly compared to last year. The number of planes able to act at the present is estimated to be something more than 300, of which about half are planes of the American Air Force.

The air force is made up mostly of Curtiss P-40's, and Republic Lancer P-43's among the fighters, and Consolidated B-24's and North American B-25's among the bombers. They are distributed at Chengtu, Kunming, Chungking, and Paishiye, and to counter-attack our side they must move to Kanchow, Lishui, Kienow, and other advance bases, with Lanchow, Liangshan, Linling, Kweilin, Enshih, and Hengyang, as mid-point bases.

In looking over the operating qualities of their planes, taking for example the Consolidated B-24, it is estimated that that plane has an operating radius of about 2,550 kilometers without carrying any bombs, about 2,300 kilometers with half a ton of bombs, about 2,100 kilometers with a ton, and 1,900 kilometers with two tons. This radius makes the bombing of Japan from Kunming and Chungking absolutely impossible; and also from Kweilin and Enshih. Thus if the enemy plans to bomb Japan it must advance to Kienow, Kanchow, or Lishui.

Crush Foe Bases

From Kienow to northern Kyushu it is 1,400 kilometers, to Osaka, 1,838 kilometers, to Tokyo, 2,235 kilometers, and Taihoku 400 kilometers. From Lishui to northern Kyushu it is 1,090 kilometers, to Osaka, 1,625 kilometers, to Tokyo, 2,025 kilometers, and to Taihoku, 420 kilometers. From Kanchow to northern Kyushu it is 1,760 kilometers, to Osaka, 2,195 kilometers, to Tokyo 2,595 kilometers, and to Taihoku, 690 kilometers.

According to these distances the B-24 has the operating qualities to raid Japan Proper from the three advance bases in China. In view of this, the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign was carried out last year. The enemy's bases, Yushan and Hengchow in the Chekiang-Kiangsi area were smashed and the air units began to deal destructive blows on the enemy's advance bases. By numerous Japanese bombing raids these bases have been rendered useless, and even if they should be repaired and the enemy planes advance thereto they will be smashed by our planes waiting in readiness. It can thus be considered that it will be impossible for the enemy planes to advance.

Furious Air Duel Staged Between Fighters On June 7

FOE CONCEALS TRUTH

Announces Only 7 Aircraft Lost; Solomons Group Continues as Fighting Scene

In a furious aerial combat that took place over the Russell Islands in the Solomons Group on June 7 Japanese Navy Air Forces shot down 49 enemy warplanes, it was revealed in an announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

The announcement follows:

"A large formation of fighter planes of the Imperial Japanese Air Forces sallied forth over the Russell Islands on June 7 and in a severe aerial combat with enemy planes shot down 49 of them. Six Japanese planes have not yet returned."

Japanese Navy Air Units, which scored brilliant war results over Shortland Island of the Solomons Group challenging a large formation of raiding American warplanes on June 5 and shooting down 20 of them, raided the Russell Islands, the main enemy base, early Monday morning.

The aerial combat that followed was one of the most furious encounters ever staged in the Southeastern Pacific area, as the Japanese Forces shot down the large number of 49 enemy planes in a brief time. The results thus gained far surpassed those on the two days previous.

Over Russell Islands

Replete with the virile fighting spirit, all the Japanese planes sprang into action on that day. Before our planes reached the skies of the Russell Islands, the enemy planes attempted to intercept them near Gatukai Island off New Georgia Island. Miserably enough, however, eight enemy planes fell prey to the Japanese warplanes.

When the Japanese planes arrived over the Russell Islands, a strong enemy air squadron consisting of Boat Sikorski F-40s, Curtiss P-40s, Graumman G-36s and others came flying for challenge. The Japanese Navy airmen who are all afire with the spirit of revenge for the death in action of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto responded to their fighting. The death-defying Japanese airmen shot down enemy planes one after another. They not only shot down 49 planes, but bombed enemy military establishments, blasting them to a great extent.

It was a struggle between fighters and one of the bitterest of aerial battles. This fight is illustrative of the severity and gravity of the aerial fighting which is going on. We are deliberate and so is the enemy.

As soon as the enemy felt that we would be attacking on a large scale, he was impudent enough to have planes keep ready for action on the way to and from the Russell Islands. His idea was to take hold of us.

From this it will be seen that the enemy is rushing new planes and students turned into airmen to his advance air bases.

Enemy Conceals Truth

With regard to the damage sustained by the enemy, the American Navy Department has announced that seven planes were lost. Such an announcement is according to the policy of concealing the truth for which the enemy is known. The enemy, while making a low estimate of the damage he has sustained, has but to admit the unusual severity of the air raids carried out by our Air Units.

7 U.S. Planes Downed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 8.—Seven American planes were shot down in furious aerial encounters with powerful units of the Imperial Air Forces that raided American positions on Russell Island in the Solomon Group early Monday morning, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on Tuesday, according to a report from Washington.

ARGENTINE CABINET STRONGLY MILITARY

With Exception of Finance Minister Members Are Army, Navy Officers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 8.—The new Argentine Cabinet under General Pedro Ramirez is a military Cabinet composed with the single exception of the Finance Minister of nine military officers.

Since the new Cabinet includes five army officers and four navy officers, it is not expected that the new government will be radical in its policies.

The Communistic organ La Hora attacked the new Government as possessing "reactionary tendencies" and was immediately suppressed by the authorities.

Attributing the corruption of the Argentine political world to the lack of Christian education, the Government in its first pronouncement has already suggested a strong anti-Communistic attitude.

As for its foreign policy, the new Government simply averred that Argentina will maintain neutrality for the present. However, it is generally believed that General Ramirez will pursue the diplomatic policy of former President Ramon Castillo.

Relative to Argentina's foreign policies, the newspaper La Prensa commented in gist as follows:

"Viewed from every aspect, it cannot be believed that the Argentine Revolution will bring about a change in the country's diplomatic relations."

250 DOCTORS TAKE FIRST AID LESSONS

Receive One Week's Instruction On How to Treat Air Raid Victims

Two hundred fifty full fledged doctors and health experts have been attending first aid classes here since June 7, held under the auspices of the Association of Nippon Medical Doctors.

First aid in time of aerial attacks was said to be the subject of their course.

New arms in the current conflict have necessarily introduced new medical problems which the Association, with the support of the Army Surgeon School as well as members of the Eastern Army District Surgeon School, wishes to solve.

With this theme and the urgency of the wartime in mind, the association invited leading medical representatives throughout the Empire to a week's instruction in all phases of treating air raid victims.

On June 11, these elderly students will tuck their copious notes into their brief cases and climax their class room training with actual military drill before returning to their respective localities and supervise a similar training there.

U.S. Coal Strike Costly

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 8.—Eleven million tons of coal were literally lost by the strike staged by American coal miners during the past week, it was announced by Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes on Tuesday, it is reported from Washington.

TURKISH NEUTRALITY WILL BE MAINTAINED

President Inonu Reiterates Country's Firm Stand at People's Party Meeting

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 8—Turkey's firm stand of neutrality was reiterated by President Ismet Inonu in his message delivered at the sixth general meeting of the Turkish Republican People's Party held today, according to a dispatch from Ankara.

Speaking in the capacity of the Honorary President of the Republican People's Party, President Inonu declared that during the last four years since the fifth general meeting of the Party was held, Turkey's national strength has been greatly bolstered. The President stated that the Turkish Government and the Grand National Assembly have succeeded in checking revolts that have occurred in the country in the past.

Expresses Gratitude

Stressing that the Turkish Government has firmly maintained a policy which suits the trend of the times at home and abroad, President Inonu expressed his gratitude to the members of the Republican Party and those of independent parties for their cooperation with the Government.

Emphasizing that at a critical moment like the present, Turkey should maintain at any cost its security and sovereignty, the President declared that the cooperation between the Turkish people and the Government is responsible for the successful maintenance of sovereignty by Turkey under the current difficult circumstances. The Government is now concentrating its efforts on the maintenance of national integrity, increase in national defense capacity, increase in the production of raw materials and the solution of economic and political problems. Due to these activities, national expenditures have greatly increased and utmost efforts are being exerted by the Government to solve this question smoothly.

Foreign Policy Unchanged

Turning to Turkey's foreign policy, President Inonu declared that the Government is following its established policy regarding the maintenance of peace, thereby securing the national safety. All resources of Turkey must be devoted to the prosecution of this policy.

In conclusion, the Turkish President declared that although one cannot predict when the severe ordeal the world is now experiencing will come to an end and can neither foresee what new difficult problems will occur in the future, those countries alone which have goodwill and vigor, of which Turkey is one, can secure right positions. Under the present unusual circumstances, real happiness of the Turkish people can be attained through service to the nation.

NIPPON STRENGTH FEARED BY LATHAM

Ex-Australian Envoy to Tokyo Warns People

Domei

LISBON, June 8.—Former Australian Minister to Tokyo, Sir John G. Latham, attempted to rouse enmity in Australia against the Japanese by intimidating the Commonwealth people through a radio address made on Monday night.

Latham warned that if Japan should win the war, the people of Australia will be scattered throughout East Asia and be forced to do hard labor.

"If Japan should be given the chance to establish herself firmly in her acquired territories," he added, "she will become the most powerful nation in the world."

Plan to Alter Tokyo System Is Approved

(Continued from Page 1)

laws and orders under control or supervision of the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers and also looks over the administrative business.

Under him will be appointed a Vice-Governor of the Chokunin rank who acts for the Governor when circumstances prevent him from looking over his business. The Metropolitan Government consists of the secretariat and eight bureaus comprising the Civil Welfare Bureau, Education Bureau, Economic Affairs Bureau, Planning Bureau, Defense Bureau, Communications Bureau, Waterworks Bureau, and Port and Harbor Bureau. All chiefs of the Tokyo Metropolitan Wards as well as bureau directors, Shinto ritual officials, educational inspectors, engineers, technicians, and tenancy arbitration officials are also Government officials.

Celebes Marching Onward To Prosperity Under Japan

Islanders Now Enjoy Varied Educational Facilities—Have Full Freedom of Religion—Better Medical Services Available

Editor's Note: This is the second instalment of an article dealing with the industrial and cultural developments in the Southern Regions.

The educational system of Macassar, established by Japan who is making great strides both in prosecuting the war and in the work of reconstruction, is impregnated with the Japanese spirit in all its phases. The Dutch system which was in force before the war has been effectively replaced, and the natives are being enlightened rapidly.

In April last year, only two months after the occupation of Celebes Island by the Imperial Army, most of the grade schools had been reopened. In December, with the proclamation of the Fundamental Principles of the Temporary Educational System, the general principles of education were determined, and the educational system based on it was put into practice from April 1 this year. The schools working on the above principles are public schools, middle schools, normal schools and teachers' training schools, but there are, besides these, simple Japanese language schools, the Macassar Seamen Training School, and the Mohammedan schools.

With the occupation of the area by the Imperial Army last year, some of the native public schools and Dutch schools in the city of Macassar were closed, but were reopened with the aid of the Peace Maintenance Association in the latter part of April. These grade schools have three-year courses. Also from July 1 of the same year, schools offering two to three-year courses were opened for older students. As a result of an examination in the Malai language for the children of Dutch schools, they were enrolled in the proper classes in these schools.

The number of schools on the Island before the war was 769 grade schools with approximately 74,000 students 61 higher grade schools with about 8,500 students, and 17 Dutch schools with 4,147 students. The rate of literacy on the Island then was about 40 percent.

Schools Reorganized

These schools were reorganized and renamed on April 1 this year in accordance with the fundamental principles laid down in the temporary school system The three-year grade school was renamed the higher public school; and a new school with a six-year course, which is a combination of the former two schools, was established and named the ordinary public school.

When the tuition for public schools was abolished beginning April this year, applications for enrollment increased suddenly, showing the intense ardor of the natives for education. The result of this was there were not enough school buildings to accommodate all the students and the number of teachers became alarmingly insufficient.

In order to train future native leaders under the Japanese Administration, special public schools to educate promising youths from the intelligentsia were opened and entrance ceremonies held June 1. These schools are conducted on a six-year basis, and this year only the students for the upper three classes were admitted. The special middle schools which are to educate the students coming from the special public schools are expected to be established in September with four-year courses.

Middle schools based on the new educational system are divided into ordinary middle schools including the special middle schools, industrial middle schools, and the industrial schools. The Macassar boys' middle schools and the girls' middle schools were already opened last March 20, while the same kinds of schools will be opened in Menado in the near future. Among the schools which give short-term education to those who are engaged in various occupations, the Macassar Agricultural Business School (two-year course) was opened May 24. Similar schools are to be opened at various other places. Also the Macassar Industrial Business School (two-year course) will be opened, for which the entrance ceremony will be held in June while another will be opened in Menado in the near future.

Training Institutions Opened

The Macassar Men's Normal School and Girls' Normal School which train teachers for the public schools were opened last March 17. The teachers training school which are the short-term training institutions for the ordinary public school teachers are scattered over Butan, Bonthein, and other places, eight in all. A same kind of school is expected to be opened in Macassar in the near future also. The students for the teachers training schools are increasing along with a rapid increase in public school students.

Religion: In Celebes freedom of religion is being protected completely so that Mohammedanism and Christianity as well as other religions are flourishing side by side. The Mohammedans have organized the Celebes Mosque; the Christians have united over ten sects that flourished in Celebes and have formed a great Celebes Christian Union by incorporating over two thousand churches. These religious organizations are managing such appendant business as schools, maternity hospitals, homes for the aged, hospitals, and libraries.

In view of the different religions, the Japanese authorities are allowing the native employees to observe Mohammedan and Christian religious holidays in addition to Japanese holidays, as long as these holidays do not disrupt the smooth discharge of their duties.

Culture: Three hundred years of Dutch oppressive policies drove Celebes Island far from the precincts of culture. As a result, going one step out of the great cities, water and gas services are not available, and many towns are ever without lighting facilities. Even the two great cities of Macassar and Menado can hardly be compared with cities in Java.

Increasing Natives' Knowledge

Although Japan is now engaged in a death struggle with her enemies, she is planning a dissemination of ordinary education to the natives, as well as doing all she can to increase their knowledge. Newspapers both in Japanese and Malai languages are being published, many movie houses have been built; and also traveling cinemas are being dispatched into the remote districts to give the people an opportunity of viewing Malai language editions of Japanese motion pictures.

The motion picture, "Sea Battles of Hawaii and off the Coast of Malaya" have thrown the natives into a frenzy of enthusiasm. On the other hand they are great hands at music, and many light music bands that were organized in various places are playing all kinds of Japanese songs. "Our Joy" composed by a native once took the whole of Celebes by storm, and another "The Song of Labor" is now being advertised for composition.

The broadcasting towers constructed in all the important cities, towns, and villages are broadcasting all day long for the natives, with the result that sanitation lectures, stories of Japan, Japanese language, and even Bugis music composed by the natives, speeches, and news are flowing into the ears of the natives who gather on the seashores and in the parks.

The streets of Macassar have all been renamed with Japanese names, wiping out all traces of the one-time Dutch domination. The public schools, too, have been renamed, and the zeal for the Japanese language is remarkable. Among the natives who at one time were luxurious and flippant, radio exercises are in vogue, and they are filled with earnest desire to discipline themselves.

Medicines Come From Japan

Sanitation: Although there was for a time a shortage of medicines as the Dutch forces carried them all away when they began their retreat, considerable amounts have arrived from Japan proper. There is a slight shortage of physicians, but now all the clinics in various parts have been opened. Also a traveling medical examination system is practiced by the Japanese doctors. The hospitals in Macassar were all reopened only a week after the city's occupation by the Imperial Forces. In January this year an institution for the study of sanitation was established in Macassar and the study of bacteria in general is being done.

Hospitals of all kinds in all places too, are being expanded, while counter-measures for tuberculosis are being taken. Harbor medical inspection houses will be established in Macassar and Menado in the near future. There has been no outbreak of cholera, bubonic plague, smallpox or other epidemics. The fundamental counter-measures for various diseases as well as for malaria have already surpassed the point achieved in the days of the Dutch administration. Especially in the field of the prevention of malaria, such measures as the construction of drainages clearing of swamps, construction of canals for leading in sea water, and prevention of the generation of malaria mosquitoes are being devised for annihilating malarial mosquitoes.

A Great Wonder

The rapid recovery of Celebes Island is truly a wonder to all who listen to the accounts of its present conditions. Not only in agriculture, taxation and others but also in the field of transportation the Island is making rapid progress.

Land transportation: In the days of the Dutch administration, transportation facilities were limited to two or three bus lines operated by small individual companies. There were, among them, some companies owning only one motor bus. Furthermore, the routes of operation were never clearly defined. The railroads on the Island had since long been discontinued due to lack of profits. Thus the Dutch administration had completely neglected the comfort and convenience of the native people.

After the occupation of the area by the Imperial Forces, the authorities, with the view to developing the resources and increasing the comfort and happiness of the natives, opened in March last year new bus lines with Menado as the center in the north, and Macassar as the starting point in the south. Since then the number of buses has been increased with the completion of repair works on roads and bridges. Also the extension of the operating routes has greatly facilitated travel by the natives.

Sailing Ships Do Share

Ocean transportation: The Dutch East Indies government had been oppressing native sailing ships in order to protect the interests of the Dutch K. P. M. Steamship Company, but now under the protection of the Rising Sun flag, the sailing ships, which are being operated to full capacity, are doing their share in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and in strengthening the transportation capacity. Moreover, receiving the necessary guidance from the Association for the Instruction of Civilian Ships, they are steadily employed in the work of building up the fighting power of East Asia. Then, too, the civilian ships are establishing regular sea routes.

The construction of wooden ships is also making steady progress, and the training of the able seamen is being carried on in the Seamen's Training School in Macassar in true Japanese style. The school is planning to establish a higher course in navigation to train the men for long-distance navigation.

Mail: Mail service was started when six post offices beside the Macassar post office were established on the Island. Since then, along with the completion of a transportation network, the service districts being served were increased several times. Now these post offices handle letters, parcel post, and postal money orders. Thus the postal communications with Java and other islands have been established.

Postal Services Set

In January this year postal communication with Japan proper was established, and also private boxes for letters of Japanese merchants were put in use. In March the postal money order and the registered mail service were started with Japan. During this period the construction of other post offices has been gradually increasing, and now there are 25 post offices on the Island.

Telephone and telegraph services: Telephone services within the important cities and long-distance telephone services from these cities have now been perfected, and the establishment of telephone communication between Macassar and Tokyo has contributed greatly to the maintenance of peace and to reconstruction work. On the other hand wireless telegraph communications have been established among the important cities within the Island.

Municipal plans: Municipal plans for Celebes with an eye to building up a healthy and bright city, consist in the maintenance of health and sanitary conditions. In Macassar, with the increase in population. construction of residences for the Japanese and natives have been started in a healthy district.

More than three hundred native families who had been living in unhealthy districts around the city have now moved to a higher and more healthy locality. In the Japanese district of the city road building and cutting of trees are claiming their first attention. Also the work for recreation facilities for the general public is well under way. The House Building Association, which replaced the Housing Foundation, is planning the construction of houses for the Japanese people. and some of them are already rising on the sites selected for the purpose.

At present the construction of two types of model houses, brick and bamboo, are being hurried. The roads connecting the residential quarters are built with asphalt.

A part of the roads which had been destroyed by the retreating Dutch East Indies army, is now completely repaired while the bridges also destroyed by the Dutch are under repair. Though the Dutch used the main highways as the roads for exploitation and for their week-end pleasure trips, they had never thought of utilizing them for the positive development of industries. Japan, however, is reorganizing them and expanding them so that they may be used for the promotion of happiness and for the economic development of the people of the Island.

Nippon Divers Make Good Progress In Salvaging Enemy Ships in South

Vessels Retrieved in Hongkong, Surabaya Harbors, Completely Overhauled and Given Japanese Name; Hull of British Battleship, Repulse, Located

Hisaichi Take, managing director of Okada Salvage Company, Osaka who recently returned from the Southern Regions where he had been directing salvaging work of ships sunk in the South China Sea and other waters, discloses for the first time the actual conditions of the salvage work being carried out by the Japanese, the Asahi reports.

He was sent to Hongkong immediately after the capture of that city by the Japanese Forces, and for a year and four months has been engaged in the difficult task of retrieving sunken ships.

Under the shadow of the recent warfare, Japanese divers have been displaying a superb technique in the work of salvaging ships, including warships and the transports of various sizes. They are leaving no sea unexplored for sunken ships, and those that are refloated by the Japanese are immediately put to use with their names repainted into Japanese characters.

"It was just after the fall of Hongkong that I was sent there," declared Mr. Take in giving an account of his experience. "We began the work as soon as we had finished inspecting the lay of the situation from the plane. Although Hongkong had fallen, the fighting was still going on in the Malaya area, and the whole atmosphere in the district was changed with the din of battles that had only ended. The sea was literally full of enemy dead when we set out on a small operating ship.

"Also, the bay was littered with noxious dead bodies floating here and there as there was no current. However, the great zeal with which the workers threw themselves on the work was something that could not be looked upon without tears of gratitude.

"In the waters around Hongkong there were many ships including those sunk in harbor as well as in the waters along the coast. Whenever any of these sunken ships were salvaged, the foreign name was immediately repainted into Japanese name, and it was sent to the front without delay.

"As we looked at the refloated enemy ship sailing out of the harbor flying the Rising Sun Flag, we could forget all the hardships we had undergone in salvaging the ship and gave her cheers with tears in our eyes.

"Those of the ships the enemy could not destroy because of the lack of time, were sunk by the shore batteries, but it was a marvelous sight to see the Japanese workers bring them up and refit them for service within a short space of time.

"There was a ship of 10,000-ton class at the bottom of Shonan Harbor. At Surabaya, we could work only one or two hours a day as the current was too strong for our safe operation.

"As soon as the Java campaign was completed, we established headquarters in that place and employed many native inhabitants with the Malaians as a nucleus, and we were very pleased with their earnest cooperation.

"When a giant warship of the Anglo-Dutch fleet was sunk with an amazing ease off Surabaya, the native inhabitants were surprised beyond words, but when the warship was refloated by our hands without much compunction, their wonder and praise of our activities knew no bounds.

"Then we went to Manila and engaged ourselves in salvaging the ships that were sunk by the enemy in order to obstruct Japanese landing operations. During the whole of this period, the activities of X X X number of divers, who were the pick of all the divers in Japan, were well in line with the much heralded name of the 'Diving Japan.'

"There are only three ways in which the ships can be obtained. These are the construction of new ships, the purchase, and the salvaging of the sunken ships. Among these three ways, the quickest method to obtain ships is to refloat the sunken ships. And it was because the 100,000,000 people of Japan knew it and encouraged us in our efforts that we could accomplish so much under the enemy fire.

"Also, we had been able to locate the huge hull of the British battleship, Repulse, through the death-defying efforts of one of the divers, and we were completely dumbfounded by the fierceness of the attacks of our Navy airmen when they sank this craft off the coast of Malaya at the beginning of the War."

LOTTERY TICKETS SOLD

Filipinos Buy 125,000 Pesos Worth Issued

Domei

MANILA, June 9.—A total of 125,000 pesos worth of lottery tickets out of 200,000 pesos worth issued by the Philippines Executive Commission for the month of June have already been bought up and it is expected that the remaining tickets will be sold out within a few days.

CHURCHILL REVEALS BIG LOSSES IN TUNIS

(Continued from Page 1)

of the anti-Axis camp in North Africa.

"These are men who are directly in charge of strategy for those parts. Our campaign can be said to be that of concentrating all our energies on the enemy with the utmost intensity.

"Our visit to North Africa, however, did not bear any political significance. During my sojourn in North Africa, General Charles de Gaulle and his friends arrived and I thought that, the British Foreign Secretary being there, if British assistance could be rendered the negotiations would progress better.

"We saw no need of interfering in the negotiations for the formation of a joint committee by General de Gaulle and General Henri H. Giraud and I am only watching the proceedings from the point of view of the common interests of the United States and the strategic convenience of the Anglo-American forces in North Africa.

"The joint committee of the two French generals must now forget partisan or personal interests and concentrate all their enmity against the enemy forces. The next big question is whether or not to recognize the joint committee as representing the new regime.

British Losses Given

"The damage suffered by the British in Tunisia numbered 37,000 killed, wounded or missing. The 8th Army lost 11,500 since crossing the Tripoli border and advancing into Tunisia, while the 1st Army lost about 23,500.

"The German and Soviet armies are still looked in their death struggle and on the Eastern Front, a campaign on a huge scale is expected to develop. I extremely regret the fact that we have been unable to get in touch with Premier Josef Stalin and other Soviet representatives. The Soviet burden is the heaviest of the lot and the Soviets have shed more blood than any other nation.

"The various nations of the anti-Axis camp are watching the war developments on various fronts from different angles and in more or less different circumstances.

"For Britain's part, it must still place the greatest emphasis on anti-submarine warfare because unless the German undersea craft menace is removed the British people would be unable to live in security and pursue their various activities with the maximum of efficiency. In respect to anti-submarine warfare, the month of May was the most favorable since the United States entered the war.

"The soft light of victory is now falling on the World War. We have proved that we are able to cooperate with each other and that we are able to endure the most trying hardships. Hereafter, we must prove equal to the task of seizing good fortune without forgetting ourselves even at the height of success."

Old Man Time's Memorial Day Observed Today

Today is the Time Memorial Day, set aside to commemorate the day when a water-clock was first manufactured in Japan 1,272 years ago during the reign of the Emperor Tenchi. Various programs are slated to promote the nation's consciousness of time marking this significant day. In Tokyo, circulars will be sent around to all Tonarigumi organizations to bolster the citizens' time-consciousness and punctuality. A commemorative meeting will be held at the Hibiya Municipal Auditorium at which Commander Goro Takase will make a speech. In Kyoto, a memorial service will be held before the Mausoleum of the Emperor Tenchi.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

sive warfare. Now the war is rushing with all its momentum at the gateway of Italy. We are reassured to note, therefore, that the morale of Italy remains as firm and high as ever.

Since the beginning of this year Il Duce Mussolini filled the Fascist Party with young men, strengthened the structure of the Government and adjusted the Italian war front. The enemy apparently believed that Italy was the weakest spot in the Axis defense and sought to break down its resistance by nerve warfare. The repulse sustained by the British at Lampedusa shows that Italy is ever on the alert and stands firm as a wing of the Axis front. In the last Great War Italy offered 600,000 of the flower of its manhood at the altar of the national cause without being shaken. It did not flinch in the face of the terrible bloodshed at Monte Gerappa and Isonzo.

Il Duce Mussolini, moreover, is walking in step with Reichsfuehrer Hitler in the great and holy task of building up a new European order. To them the nerve warfare being attempted by the Anglo-American forces is less than nothing. We most sincerely hope that the Italian people under its great leader will struggle on with redoubled strength until the final victory is won.

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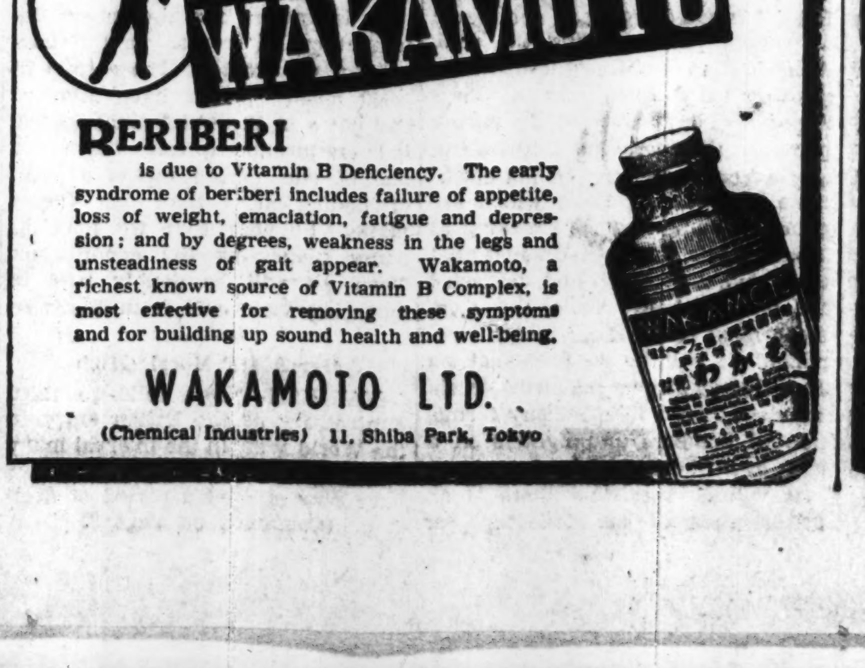
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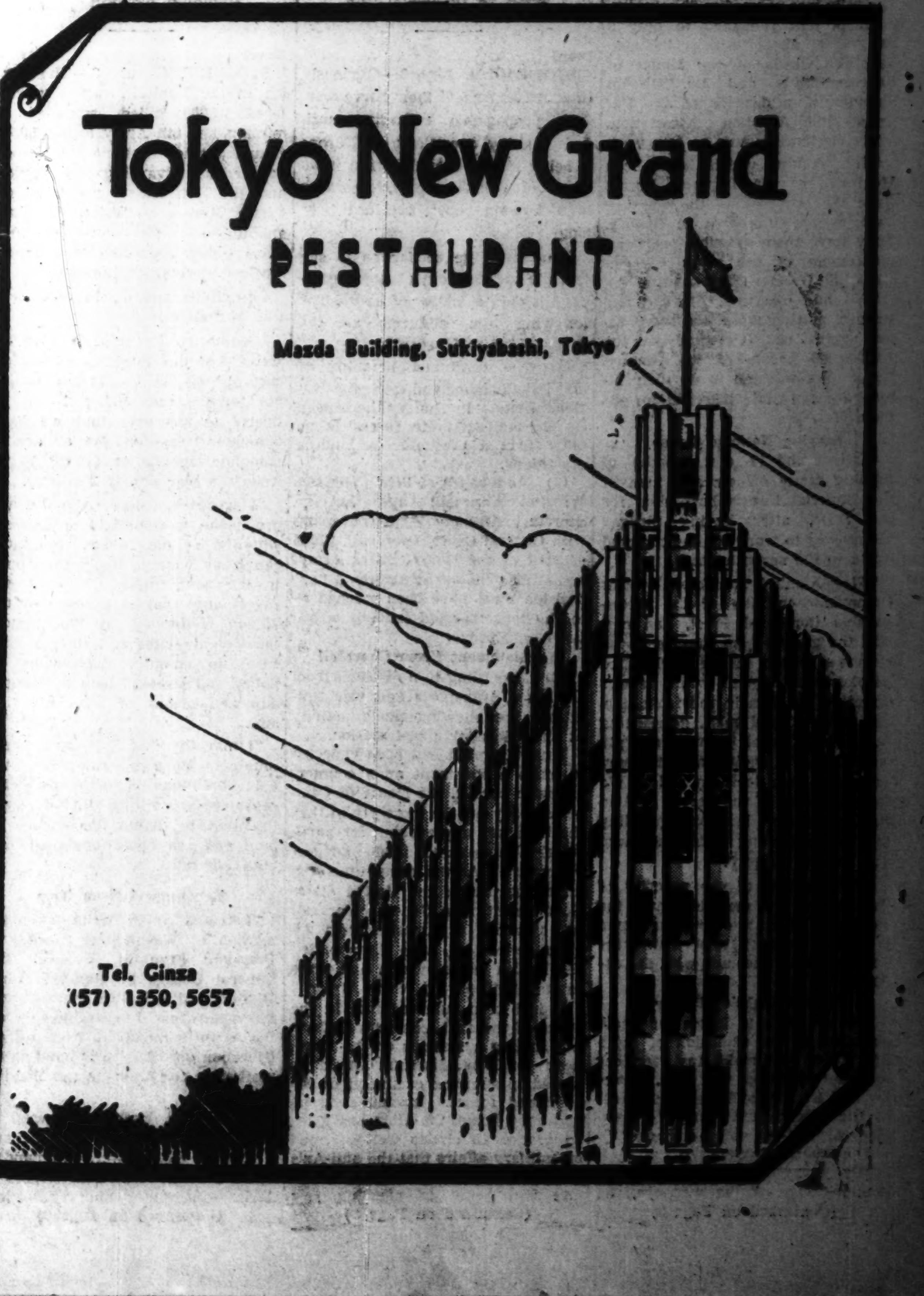
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GUINTO WORKS HARD FOR MANILA CITIZENS

His Parents Took Active Part in Revolution Under Aguinaldo

By HIROMU IIMURA

The man who shoulders the heavy responsibility of rejuvenating the 1,000,000 residents of Greater Manila is Mayor Leon G. Guinto. It was not long ago that the soft-spoken, congenial mayor said: "Whatever inconveniences and suffering Manila may have gone through have been more than compensated for by the rapid progress of the population toward increasing economic competence and toward deeper and greater appreciation of the New Order."

Indeed, the mayor has performed more than a giant's share in guiding the Philippine's biggest city, Manila.

The task of being mayor of Manila a few weeks after the occupation on January 2, 1942 was a difficult one. Mr. Guinto, however, proved himself equal to his job by putting the city on its feet.

Financial stability has been regained, peace add order have been restored, and efficient District and Neighborhood Associations have been created to diffuse the true spirit of mutual protection, cooperation and unity among the people. Under his guidance extensive relief work and improved public service have been carried out.

The Mayor's cooperation with the new administration, is not limited to being the chief executive of the city. He was among the first to realize the bright future of the New Philippines in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and he puts heart and soul into his efforts in drawing his fellow countrymen back to the Orient.

To Mayor Guinto, the conception of District and Neighborhood Associations is nothing new. As governor of Tayabas province during the past regime, he had helped found the League of Provincial Governors and had urged vigorous cooperation among its members regardless of party affiliation, for better administration of their respective provinces.

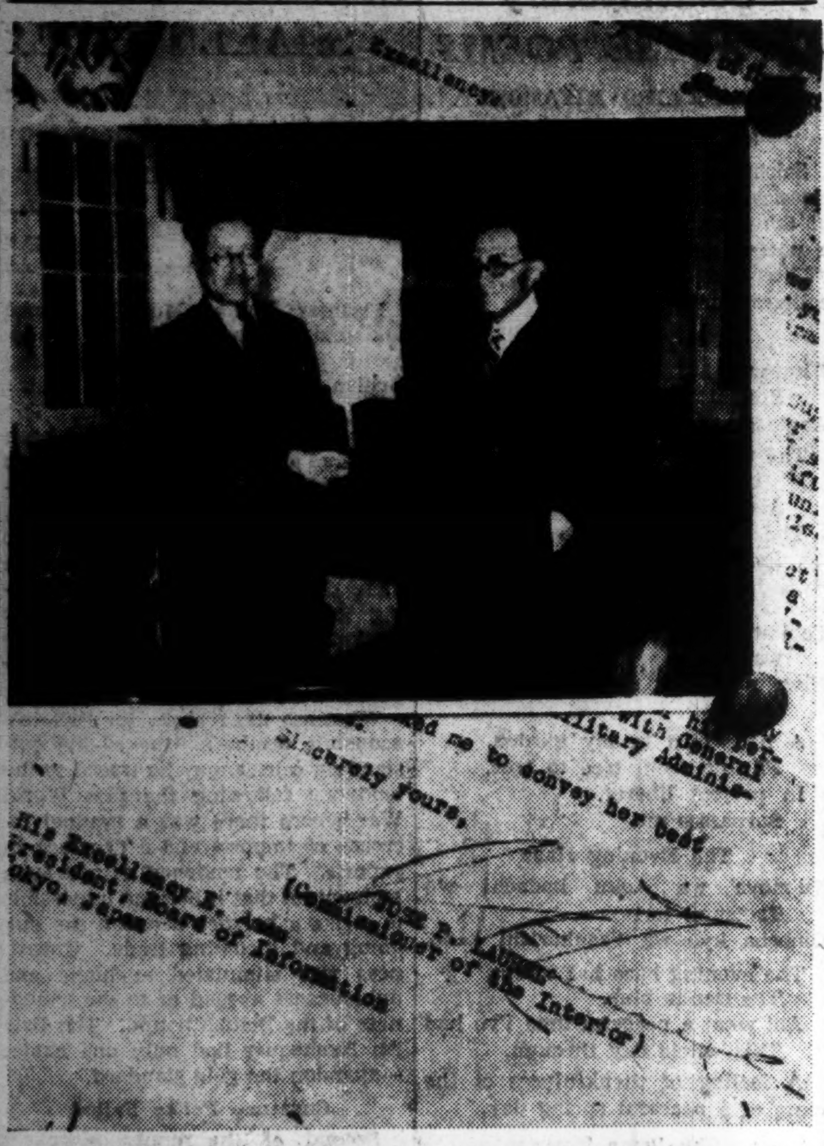
As governor of Tayabas, Mr. Guinto worked for the improvement of the province of his adoption. He studied the systems of municipal and provincial governments and found them wanting so that even previous to his being governor, his main concern was centered in their development. He submitted many measures on the subject when he became a legislator.

Mr. Guinto was born in Bacoor, Cavite province on June 28, 1886, but following his birth his parents who took an active part in the Philippine Revolution under General Emilio Aguinaldo, migrated to Tayabas where the family built their permanent home.

A devoted family-man, Mr. Guinto is the proud father of five children. Fourteen-year-old Piedad, youngest in the family, is his favorite.

"My work is my hobby," he says and is pleased more with the good that his administration renders the city than its success.

Reunion Recalled



Dr. Jose P. Laurel (right), Commissioner of the Interior of the Executive Commission, who was wounded by an assailant on Saturday, is seen in above photo shaking hands with Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information. It was taken some 20 years ago when Mr. Amau was in Europe as Japan's envoy. In the background is a facsimile of Dr. Laurel's recent communication to Mr. Amau.

Jose Laurel of Philippines Is Friend Of Eiji Amau; Met on Kaga Maru in 1920

It is not so well known that Jose P. Laurel, the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Philippines Executive Commission who was shot and wounded recently by an assailant, was the man who twenty four years ago firmly vowed to fight for Asiatic freedom with Eiji Amau, the present President of the Board of Information. The Kaga Maru, which left Marseilles in November, 1920, was the stage for that meeting. Eiji Amau, at that time Second Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Germany and concurrently a member of the committee for the enforcement of the peace treaty, was on board the Kaga Maru en route for home.

There he was attracted by a young Filipino holding forth on the future of Asia, and moved by his spirit struck up an acquaintance which has lasted through the years since that time. At that first meeting Mr. Laurel pointed to his article, "Asia's Asia" appearing in the magazine Asiatic Review, and talked earnestly about the future of Asia. Eiji Amau, Korekiyo Otsuka, Kazuo Aoki and Mr. Laurel firmly shook hands vowing to fight for Asiatic freedom.

Returning to the Philippines, Mr. Laurel later, in 1936, became Chief Justice of the Philippines Supreme Court. In 1937, Mr. Laurel came to Japan to visit his son, Jose S. Laurel, who was enrolled in the Naval Academy. On that occasion too he was able to have a heart to heart talk with Mr. Amau.

Since the War of Greater East Asia Mr. Laurel has gone forward to become the right hand man of Jorge Vargas and has been giving his all for the renaissance of the Philippines. In a recent letter to Mr. Amau, Mr. Laurel wrote of his joy in being able to meet again in Manila his friends Korekiyo Otsuka, now Adviser to the Military Administration, and Kazuo Aoki, now Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Speaking of Mr. Laurel, Mr. Amau on Wednesday afternoon said, "Mr. Laurel and I have been bound in firm friendship for 24 years. We corresponded on several occasions since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. He is a patriot and is of course ready to give his life for his cause so I know he will be able to drive over any sort of difficulty that might arise in the future. I am happy to hear that his wound is not serious. I pray from the bottom of my heart for his early recovery so that he will again be able to drive forward in the work for the new Philippines."

COAL STRIKE ISSUE STILL TROUBLES U.S.

Miners Back at Work But Pessimistic Over Outcome of Wage Increase Talks

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 8.—Though almost all coal mine strikers in the eastern states of the United States have returned to work, the labor dispute is not yet over, according to information from Washington.

Negotiations are going on in Washington between the representatives of the mine operators and mine workers for a new contract but the latter are pessimistic over the outcome of the negotiations. The reason for this is a statement issued yesterday by Edward Burke, representative of bituminous coal mine operators in the southern sector, that no contract can be expected unless the making of the final decision is left to the war labor board.

A United Press report states that already 500,000 coal miners have returned to work in compliance with the order of the United Mine Workers of America. In the Pittsburg area, Pennsylvania, which is an important coal-producing center, about 98 per cent of the 36,000 miners returned to work yesterday and in bituminous coal mines in the state of Ohio, mining has been completely restored.

However, strikes are still being continued locally. At a certain coal mine in Pittsburg, 800 miners have decided not to return to work till a contract concerning wages is signed. In three mines in the eastern area the strike is being continued by the miners who are still critical of the War Labor Board's suspension the wage-increase negotiations till the workers return to work.

Shanghai Japanese Donate

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 8.—The Japanese in Shanghai have raised ¥5,400,000 for Japan's defense purposes during one month from the last Imperial Rescript Day, May 8, up to today. Of the above amount, ¥5,396,000 has been presented to the local office of the Naval Attache while nearly ¥60,000 was contributed toward the general national defense fund of the nation.

Prisoners' Mutual Hatred Causes Fight in Camp Here

Free-for-All Battle Between American and British Prisoners on the One Hand and Dutchmen on the Other Prevented by Quickness of Sentry

Special to the Nippon Times

The Tokyo War Prisoners Camp No. 2 was the scene of a fist fight between an American private and a Dutch infantry sergeant when the supercilious contempt of the Americans for the Dutch on the one hand, and the brooding resentment of the latter against the former on the other, came to a clash which might have caused a major disturbance in the whole camp but for the quick interference of a Japanese sentry, it was learned here yesterday.

The fight took place in the dining room and a free-for-all was barely averted by a Japanese sentry who, being drawn by the clamor, rushed into the room and separated the belligerents, John Edward Rich, an American private of the 131st Field Artillery and Cornelis Bertsch, Sergeant of the First Bat. Inf., Bandoeng.

For some time past, it was disclosed, there has been bad feeling between the American and British war prisoners on the one hand, and the Dutch on the other, the former group looking down upon the latter. The Americans and British had a tendency to look down upon the Dutch.

On March 4, as the afternoon meal was being distributed, John Rich, who was in charge of serving the Americans, approached the Dutchman Bertsch, and calling him a "greedy pig," said that he was eating too much, like all Dutchmen.

On the table assigned to the Dutch prisoners were some plates of plump-looking sardines. As Bertsch glowered at the American private, Rich stretched out a hand, and remarking that Dutchmen didn't have to eat sardines, tried to take away one of the plates to the American side. Bertsch endeavored to prevent Rich, but failing to do so, he lashed out with his first.

Rich retaliated in like fashion. The room was thrown into confusion, and had not the Japanese sentry rushed in instantly, a free-for-all battle might have broken out between the Dutchmen on the one hand and the British and American prisoners on the other.

Hibiya Is Scene Of Huge Rally To Crush Foe

(Continued from Page 1)

100,000,000 Japanese people, must strengthen our firm resolve and total power and succeed to the great exploits which have been accomplished by Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and other members of the fighting services who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the nation.

"We hereby firmly resolve to fight the present war to a successful consummation by crushing Britain and the United States."

Speaker Okada in his speech said that this war will be the end of either of the opposing countries. He pointed out that Japan cannot get on with America and Britain with their cunning and barbarous methods.

He held up a vision of America pursuing an Imperialist policy in trying to bring under its domination Europe across the Atlantic in the east and Asia across the Pacific in the west.

Britain Declining

He noticed that Britain is declining day by day, a fact for which he said it has but itself to thank. He said that a nation which has aggrandized itself at the expense of others is bound to go to pieces.

He reminded his hearers that America and Britain still are two of the greatest powers of the world. He held that there must be decision and resolution in nations which want to bring America and Britain to their knees.

He closed his lengthy speech by mentioning the role the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association which embraces practically all members of the House of Representatives, has determined to play in getting the power of the 100,000,000 people of the Empire concentrated on achieving the objects of this holy war.

Food Difficulties in Brazil

BUENOS AIRES—The press in Rio de Janeiro expressed great concern over the food situation in Brazil recently. It pointed out that butter queues were getting longer every day, and that, as in the case of sugar, butter would also probably be rationed shortly.

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PROPAGANDA OF FOE PART OF NERVE WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

landings. They cite the following reasons for this view:

(1) The Eastern Front has not yet begun moving in real earnest and the intentions of the Germans have not yet become clear, so that it is unlikely that the anti-Axis forces would carry out such an attempt.

(2) The anti-Axis forces now stationed in North Africa consist only of two American army corps besides the severely damaged 8th and 1st Armies of the British. They are consequently too small a force for carrying out such large-scale operations.

(3) It is customary for anti-Axis forces to concentrate huge units at points where the enemy are least defended or prepared but at present the whole European continent has been so well-fortified that there are no such vulnerable points open to attack. Unless Spain or Turkey goes over to the anti-Axis camp, there is no such opening. Spain and Turkey at present are maintaining strict neutrality.

For the foregoing reasons, the anti-Axis forces are regarded as likely to attempt landings on the small islands in the Mediterranean, as seen in the British attack on Lampedusa, and that is about all they will attempt for the time being. The anti-Axis papers in propagandizing large-scale landing operations are merely aiming at nerve warfare.

According to a London dispatch, The Times for June 7 frankly pointed out the difficulties in the way of such landing operations and warned the British people against taking an easy view of the matter.

"The proposed landing operations on the European continent would be a campaign of unprecedentedly large scale in the annals of war and the crack units of the Axis forces which have never known defeat since the outbreak of war will be pitted against the attackers. Britain since Dunkirk has faced situations of extreme danger and now the anti-Axis forces are about to enter a long period of extremely intense warfare."

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PUBLIC NOTICE

The undermentioned vessels, seized by the Imperial Japanese Navy, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions may be submitted in writing to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the date of this Public Notice.

June 10, 1943

YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT

Case No. (for 1942)	Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
26	Tug-Boat	Peet	British	Unknown but used by British Navy	Unknown
27	Steam-Lighter	Lelang	British	Unknown but used by British Navy	Unknown
23	Lishing-Boat	Unknown	Dutch	Unknown but used by Dutch forces	Unknown
29	Fishing-Boat	Unknown	Dutch	Unknown but used by Dutch forces	Unknown
30	Fishing-Boat	Unknown	Dutch	Unknown but used by Dutch forces	Unknown
31	Fishing-Boat	Unknown	Dutch	Unknown but used by Dutch forces	Unknown
32	Launch (Harbour Police Launch)	Unknown	Dutch	Unknown but used by the Police in Great Karimoen, D.E.I.	Unknown
33	Launch	Swift	Dutch	Unknown but used by the Controller of Tandjoen Balai, D.E.I.	Unknown
34	Repair-Ship	Unknown	Dutch	Unknown	Unknown
35	Tug-Boat	Noembing	Dutch	Unknown but used by Dutch forces	Unknown
36	Tug-Boat	Biongai	Dutch	Unknown but used by Dutch forces	Unknown
37	Launch	X X	Dutch	Unknown but used by Dutch forces	Unknown
38	Launch	Emli	Dutch	Unknown but used by Dutch forces	Unknown
39	Launch	200	Dutch	Unknown but used by Dutch forces	Unknown
40	Harbour Police Launch	Poli I	Dutch	Dutch Government & used by the Police. Tambiahan, Sumatra, D.E.I.	Unknown
43	Launch	Penlana	British	Unknown but used by the Customs or Police, Johore	Unknown
44	Launch	Sripekan	British	Unknown but used by the Customs or Police, Johore	Unknown
46	Speed-Boat	Unknown	British	Unknown but used by British Navy	Unknown
47	Launch	Active	British	Unknown	Unknown
48	Motor-Launch	Mistral	British	Unknown but used by British forces	Unknown
136	Launch	Alert	British	Unknown	Unknown
137	Launch	Singapore 294	British	Unknown	Unknown
138	Launch	Limas	British	Unknown	Unknown
139	Launch	R.A.F. 262	British	Unknown	Unknown
140	Launch	Chakow	British	Unknown	Unknown
141	Launch	R.A.F. 36	British	Unknown	Unknown
142	Launch	Blumat	British	Unknown	Unknown
143	Launch	Unknown (Light guard-boat)	British	Unknown	Unknown
144	Launch	R.A.F. 2	British	Unknown	Unknown
145	Water-Boat	Water-Boat 7	British	Unknown	Unknown
146	Water-Boat	Suflet	British	Unknown	Unknown
147	Cargo-& Passenger-Boat	Boeroek-hoedjan	British	Unknown	Unknown
148	Priestman-Dredger 19 m. long 10 m. wide	Unnamed	British	Unknown	Unknown
149	Priestman-Dredger 12 m. long 8 m. wide	Unnamed	British	Unknown	Unknown
150	Bucket-Dredger 60 m. long 10 m. wide	Kwantan	British	Unknown	Unknown

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1943

Roosevelt's Resort to Military Authority

President Roosevelt has again managed to put off for the time being the perennially impending coal strike, this time by threatening to draft the mine workers into the army if they did not return immediately to work. Confronted by this resort of the President to his extraordinary wartime powers, John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America, has had no choice but to acquiesce reluctantly in the extension of the labor truce once again. The workers themselves have gone back to work most unwillingly, as evidenced by the fact that several minority groups are still holding out.

No one believes that a man so powerful and politically astute and ambitious as John L. Lewis will accept this set-back meekly. Sometime in the future when the right opportunity presents itself, there is no question but that Lewis will strike back and strike back hard against his rival Roosevelt to even up the score. It is lucky for Roosevelt that this is not an election year, for then Lewis' opportunity might have come quickly. But Roosevelt probably figures that his military powers are sufficient to protect himself in any case. At rate, however, for the time being at least Roosevelt, the President, by reason of his extraordinary power as titular commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the United States, has been able to prevail over Lewis, the private citizen, despite the latter's backing by half a million miners.

It goes without saying that such an arbitrary quashing of the strike fails to effect any lasting settlement of the long festering problem. What will happen when this forcibly imposed truce expires on June 20 is an open question. But regardless of what does eventually happen, the significant fact is that Roosevelt has had to resort to the threat of military power against his own citizens.

American apologists have been lamely trying to explain away the disgraceful squabble in the coal industry as a beautiful example of American "democracy" where dissatisfied groups are allowed freely to express their grievances until these grievances are removed through negotiation and arbitration. According to American propagandists, the impending strike was an evidence of American tolerance and freedom.

But where is that much vaunted tolerance and freedom when the President peremptorily orders dissatisfied workers into the pits on the threat of herding them into the army if they do not obey? Is it a democratic process of government when the grievances of half a million workers are silenced by the threat to put the workers under military control? What is this but a military dictatorship when the President exercises his authority as commander-in-chief of the army and navy to ride roughshod over all opposition?

If the American people like being ruled by a military dictator who seems to have secured a permanent lease on the White House, that is their business. But they had better stop pretending that it is "democracy" or "freedom".

The Intolerant Opposition

The innate intolerance and lack of sincerity of the Americans have again come to the surface in the strong opposition being voiced by certain powerful sections of the American public to the proposal to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act.

According to dispatches received here, advocates of the repeal proposal have been forced to postpone the voting on the measure because of unmistakable evidence that the proposal would have a difficult time passing the House Immigration Committee at the present time. Advocates of the repeal proposal, it is understood, have calculated that if the measure were to be submitted to the voting of the above committee at the present moment, it would pass by the scant margin of only one vote—an alarmingly small margin.

The bitterest opponents of the proposal to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act are said to be the Congressmen from the southern states who claim that the repeal of the act would only serve to aggravate the racial and minority troubles so prevalent in the United States.

At least the Congressmen from the South are honest, if bigoted. The important thing to remember, however, is that the gentlemen who sit with such ponderous dignity in the United States Congress are literally the mouthpieces of the people. If the Representatives from the southern states find it necessary to voice opposition to any proposal, they are simply voicing the wishes of the great majority of the people who vote for them.

It is ironic, to say the least, to see such violent opposition to a measure which the Administration is so anxious to push through as a not very subtle sop to the disgruntled little men at Chungking. The proposed repeal of the Exclusion Act is undeniably another one of those meaningless gestures with which the American Government tries so hard to keep its so-called allies in line. The haughty autocrat of the White House, the good Mr. Roosevelt, must be sorely vexed and embarrassed that the American people should take his gesture so seriously.

One would feel that the American people, stuffed to the bursting point with such pretty phrases as "fighting to safeguard the freedom and happiness of all the minority races of the world," would rush with happy eagerness to pass a proposal to repeal such an obviously obnoxious act as the Chinese Exclusion Act. But such is not the case—a significant indication that the American people neither understand nor care about the "war aims" of the Anglo-American Governments. And, as a matter of fact, such understanding and tolerance cannot be expected of the Americans, whose history is replete with sickening examples of the worst kind of mercenary selfishness, hard arrogance and prejudice. Their entire interest is bound up in themselves. This is a fact which a large part of the world has come to know, and it is a fact which should be realized by those still under the narcotic influence of hypocritical American propaganda.

If ever the Chinese Exclusion Act is repealed, the American propaganda agents will undoubtedly go into transports of glee over America's "sympathy" and "understanding" for the "downtrodden" minorities. But the repeal of the act will have come about only through the heavy pressure of the Administration, and not because of the backing of the American people.

The repeal of the act will in no way alleviate the intolerable oppression and discrimination now practised against all race-groups in the United States which are not distinctly Anglo-Saxon. The Chinese will still have to remain an ostracized minority in "Chinatowns" from San Francisco to New York. Chungking will continue to clamor for aid, while the leaders at Washington shrug their shoulders in indifference.

A Year Ago Today

June 10, 1942

Two more American aircraft carriers have fallen prey to the might of the Imperial Navy in victories scored between June 4 and June 7 in surprise attacks on Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians and on Midway Island, reveals the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters. Apart from the aircraft carriers, 134 enemy planes were either shot down or destroyed on the ground, one large-size transport was sunk, two groups of tanks of heavy oil and one large airplane hangar were bombed and set on fire, and important enemy military establishments were blasted.

• • •

Completely dumbfounded by the surging attack of the Japanese Army Forces on the Yunnan front, the Chungking regime is engaged in a desperate attempt to mobilize the native population in Yunnan by enforcing conscription of all adults.

• • •

The rate of Anglo-American shipping losses since December 8, 1941, has increased considerably, and in order to preclude a critical stage, more protection is required for merchantmen, transportation of non-essential cargoes must be cut down and furthermore, the present rate of shipbuilding must be intensified, the American magazine Fortune points out.

• • •

Speaking before foreign correspondents, the Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan stressed that despite Anglo-American aid, the situation in China remains extremely grave, adding: "The next few months will be very critical."

• • •

Despite the frantic efforts being made to quell them, walk-outs in Britain are rapidly spreading. The situation in the coal mines is very serious and now the munitions factories have to cope with a similar problem.

• • •

United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull made a significant confession during a press conference today when he disclosed the high rate of sinking of the American tankers in the Atlantic. "Such a situation," he declared, "might result in an eventual cessation of petrol and oil supply so that consumption by the civilian population would not only have to be drastically restricted in America itself but in the entire Western Hemisphere as well."

Rizal, A Martyr

"I want to show those who deny us our patriotism that we know how to die for our duty and our conviction. What matters death, if one dies for what one loves, for one's country, and for those one adores."

By J. COLLAS
(From the Philippine Review)

In his bantering and illuminating epilogue to Retana's "Vida y Escritos del Dr. J. Rizal," Miguel de Unamuno, famous Spanish educator and writer, notes with regret that his countrymen who came to the Philippines suffered from one common defect. Almost all of them, he says, had the bad habit of treating the natives like children. The Indios, as the Filipinos were often called not without a tinge of contempt, were in a way worse than ordinary children.

The anonymous frocked authors of the pamphlet, "Rizal y Su Obra," constituted no exception to the rule. Parenthetically, the word "authors" is used advisedly because both Unamuno and Retana are absolutely certain that Jesuit fathers wrote and published in Barcelona the hopelessly inaccurate biography. In this work, apparently one of those designed to "destroy Rizal's moral personality," they portray the martyr on the eve of his execution as a plastic clay in their hands. Gone, as if by magic, was his admirable self-confidence. Gone, too, was the bold, sagacious, analytical and unyielding spirit that had distinguished his acts from his early boyhood to the time of his death—the spirit that has made him the symbol of his country and race. True to the unfortunate conception the friars had formed of the indios, of whom Rizal was supposed to be the "craftiest," the Jesuit authors picture him as a submissive child who was so scared that he shed tears when Father Balaguer, described by Unamuno as coarse and ill-bred, flung the threat that Rizal would go to hell if he did not recant his previous anti-Catholicism right then and there.

Provokes a Smile

Such silly, not to say stupid, threat ordinarily provokes a smile among the educated. With his knowledge of science, philosophy, and comparative religion, Rizal must have anwered his self-appointed spiritual mentor with a mocking smile and a persiflage much in the style of Voltaire. Nevertheless, the priestly authors, whose superb modesty forces them to anonymity, insist that he wept. Not only did he weep, according to them, although they forgot to record how copiously, but he promptly recanted; and in the brief space of a few hours, confessed three times, heard mass twice, and knelt so long that even his mental torturers were quite disturbed and had to order him to sit down.

In passing, it may be worth mentioning that Rizal studied German literature in Germany. With her literary luminaries he was well acquainted especially with Goethe whose "Faust" his brother Paciano had asked him to translate; Schiller whose "William Tell" he translated into Tagalog; and Heine whose lyric influence together with Moore's seems to have left a lasting impression on him. Rizal knew that when Heine was on his deathbed in Paris and two priests had urged him to confess so that he might be forgiven, the German Aristophanes boldly and wittily retorted that it was God's duty to forgive him. Is it not possible, is it not probable, that with such a background Rizal gave the same and similar bon mot when Father Balaguer and his colleagues subjected him to a sort of mental third degree at Fort Santiago?

There is not doubt whatever that Rizal was ready to meet his tragic doom. He was prepared to accept it, if not with youthful enthusiasm, at least with Socratic serenity, in the unperturbed spirit of a samurai. (Rizal had Japanese blood.)

Emphasized Obedience to Reason

Writing from Spain to the women of Malolos whose display of patriotism had deeply moved and inspired him, he emphasized that the first law of sanity, if not of godliness, is "obedience to reason, happen what may." Reason is a God-given gift, the only light bestowed upon groping, stumbling and erring humanity in its struggle for existence, in its uphill fight against ignorance and every hocus-pocus conceived and foisted upon the credulous often in the name of religion. And reason, serene and sovereign, was ever ultimate and undisputed guide in all the vicissitudes of his life. To it he unfailingly appealed.

Approvingly he quotes in his letter that Spartan women were wont to say with pride: that man is not born to live alone but to live and die for his country. "God grant," he prayed, "that I shall have the opportunity to fulfill my promise." What promise? His promise to afford his countrymen an example of how to die calmly, heroically, for his country. That prayer was richly granted. Shortly before the volley from the firing squad sounded the death-knell of Spanish tyranny and imperialism in the Orient, the army physician was astonished to find Rizal's pulse-beat perfectly normal.

Why fear death? he asked once. A sickness, he answered, sometimes nails a man to his bed and takes away his breath, however passionately and tenaciously he may cling to life. "Death is nothing," he affirmed with all the certainty of a Japanese nobleman about to shuffle off his mortal coil. What matters, what is really important, he explained, is that those who die do not die in vain; that they leave behind them a pattern for others to follow, a model for others to emulate. Was not that precisely what he did when that fateful December day dawned on Bagumbayan forty-six years ago?

"Inspire Our Countrymen"

"Cheer up," he advised his Filipino friends in Spain, "and inspire our countrymen in the Philippines with courage. Let them know that prison is not death; and even if it were, what of it? What [illegible] death? Don't they believe in [illegible]d? I suppose," he bantered "there will not be so many friars to deal with in the hereafter as in the Philippines; and even if there were, still they will have been duly reformed....In jail," he continued, "the friars will not eat you up; you will be provided with lodging and at best with food....While there conceive like Regidor of some plan of revenge."

Surely a man who writes with so much fire and feeling, who has no doubt that at worst death merely marks a swift transition, is not going to surrender his will and reason simply because a minister speaks to him of etrnal damnation. He is not going to be frightened by "threats of hell and hopes of paradise," no matter how seriously the priest who uttered them may have taken himself.

"I must return to the Philippines," he announced with the finality of destiny to his Austriam bosom friend and confident, Ferdinand Blumentritt. "I must give an example that I am not afraid to die however terrible death may be. I am going to meet my fate."

Here's the man with an apparently unbending will. "I am going to die." What a momentous decision! And yet with what sublime equanimity he actually met it! Unamuno likens him to the hero of a Greek tragedy, a hero superbly indifferent to whatever the gods may have in store for him.

Wanted to Go to Manila

Before he returned to his native land, his "Eden lost," Rizal wrote from Hongkong to the editor of "La Solidaridad" in Spain. "Several times," he revealed, "have I wanted to go to Manila and see the bull at close range. In the face of repeated and, as it were, fearful opposition, however, I have thus far desisted from going. The committee is overcome with panic every time I say I am leaving."

But firmly resolved to see the "bull at close range," he sailed for Manila two months later. Before his departure, he addressed a note to his parents, saying "Success is judged by results. Whether my return will be auspicious or not, it will always be said that duty bade me go. Should I perish in doing my duty, it will not matter.

"Gladly I leave to expose myself to danger, not to atone for any fault of mine . . . but to crown my work and show by deed what I have unceasingly preached . . . Man should die for his duty and his conviction. I maintain everything I have said about the State and the future of my country. For my country I will gladly die, and more gladly still will I die to secure for you justice and tranquillity.

"I risk my life with pleasure to save so many innocent people . . . who are suffering on my account. What am I? Alone, with hardly a family, quite disappointed with life . . . Many disillusionments I have had, and my future looks dark and it will be very dark if no light illumines it—the dawn of my country's redemption.

"Should luck go against me, let all know that I will die happy in the thought that with my death I have endeavored to put an end to their sorrows."

Knew of Own Death

On the same day, he penned a letter to the Filipino people with the request that it be published "after my death." From this evidence alone, it is crystal clear that he knew he was going to be killed by the "bull." And yet, long steeled against adversity, he neither winced nor bowed. Defiant and unafraid, he faced the impending "menace of the years" with that unswerving determination to show that he knew how to die nobly with all the serenity of a Christian martyr.

"I cannot bear living," he complained with bitterness born of suffering and disappointment, "knowing that many suffer unjust persecutions for me. I cannot bear living, seeing my kinsfolk and their numerous families hounded like criminals. I prefer to face death. Gladly I lay down my life to save so many innocent persons from so unjust a persecution.

"Besides," he repeated, "I want to show those who deny us our patriotism that we know how to die for our duty and our conviction. What matters death, if one dies for what one loves, for one's country, and for those one adores?

"My poor country I have always loved I am sure I will love her until death. . . . My future, my life, my joys—all I have sacrificed for my love of her. Whatever be my fate, I will die blessing her and wishing her the dawn of her redemption."

Is not the voice of patriotism itself that is speaking here with a nobility that inspires, an eloquence that convinces, and sincerity that disarms and overwhelms? It melts with that tenderness and affection that only a true and passionately devoted lover could feel.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Saishu Onoe (1876-)

Saishu is a professor of Japanese classics at two or three schools. One of the most eminent poets, he edits a poetry magazine "Mizu-Game" or "Water-Jar"; he is famous also as a calligrapher.

The Anglo-Saxons

Hito ware ra Fumubeki michi wo Yokoni hashiru
Anglo-Saxon Kare koso saru zo.

The path in which we, human beings, walk—
Across it they run sideways.
The Anglo-Saxons are
Really monkeys.

A Small Bird

Tobi-utsuri Hitoki no eda ni Kakawaranu
Niwa no kotori mo Ware ni masareru.

A little bird in my garden,
Flitting from tree to tree,
In perfect liberty,
Surpasses me.

The Evening Haze

Yu-moya wa Aoku kodachi wo Tsutsumi tari
Omoeba kyo wa Yasukarishi kana.

The evening haze has wrapt
The tree in blue.
Ah! what a peaceful time I've had
This whole day through.

A feeling of thankfulness at the close of a peaceful spring day.

The Same Trees

Onaji chi ni Onaji ki narabi Kyo mo mata
Onaji ha to ha to Ai-furete naru.

Behold! on the same ground
To-day, too, the same trees stand tame;
The same leaves touch one another.
And rustle, just the same.

This verse suggests that men, too, repeat the same things everyday.

The Dale in Springtime

Haru no tani Akaruki ame no Naka nishite
Uguisu nakeri Yama no shizukesa.

How still the mountain is!
Down in the dale in spring,
Through bright, soft rain,
Uguisu sing.

The uguisu is the sweetest of Japanese songsters. Its serene, delightful song tranquillizes the mind.

Frogs

Hitotsu yobeba Hitotsu kotaete Tsuini mina
Tsuki no yokawazu Naki-tachi ni keri.

One calling loud,
Another instantly replied,
Till all the frogs under the moon
In chorus cried.

What a delightful symphony! The frog is considered by Japanese poets to be a pretty animal with a sweet note. It does not croak but sings sweetly.

Summer Foliage

Hatsu-natsu no Hi wo samazama ni Terikaeshi
Karoku hayashi no Ha no odoru kana.

Reflecting in different ways
The early summer sun,
The leaves of the wood
Dance lightly, full of fun.

This tiny verse is characteristic of this nature poet.

Early Spring

Kiji no koe Tori no saezuri Ha no soyogi
Yo wa mono-oto ni Michi-hajime tari.

Hearken! the pheasants' cries;
The twitter of birds manifold;
The rustling of foliage; many sounds
Have just begun to fill the world.

A delightful description of early spring.

Old and New Leaves

Ochite yuku Furu-ba no urei Yoso ni shite
Nii-ba zo odoru Hatsu-natsu no mori.

Quite heedless of the grief
Of old leaves falling,
New leaves in the wood are
In early summer dancing.

Trifling Words

Omowazaru Kotoba no sue ni Aware ware
Hito ni nikumi wo Motomete arikeri.

A few light words
Spoken unguardedly—
Ah, woe is me—
Have brought hatred upon me.

Fruits of Wisdom

A man should live with his superiors as he does with his fire: not too near, lest he burn; nor too far off, lest he freeze.—Diogenes.

• • •

What the fool does in the end, the wise man does in the beginning.—Spanish maxim.

• • •

There is no trifling with nature; it is always true, grave, and severe; it is always in the right, and the faults and errors fall to our share. It defies incompetency, but reveals its secrets to the competent, the truthful, and the pure.—Goethe.

• • •

Sceptics are generally ready to believe anything provided it is only sufficiently improbable; it is at matters of fact that such people stumble. —Von Knebel.

• • •

It is certain my belief gains quite infinitely the very moment I can convince another mind thereof.—Novalis.

• • •

There is one person that is wiser than anybody, and that is everybody. —Talleyrand.

BRITISH FINANCIAL STRUCTURE SHAKEN BADLY BY WAR DEFEATS

Premature Adoption of Gold Standard, Huge Armament Expenditures Were Causes for Weakness

By KENZO OSHIMA
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-Shi)

Premier Benito Mussolini once said that the British Empire is supported by three pillars; namely, the British Royal Family, the British navy and the British pound. The second of these has already been shattered and driven from the Pacific and the Indian oceans by the Japanese Fleet while the British pound, the symbol of Britain's economic superiority, has degenerated into a mere paper currency, with no backing of gold whatever. With the weakening of these two props, the British Empire must face destruction.

What are the reasons for Britain's economic decline? One of the outstanding causes may be traced to the tendency following the first World War where there was a gradual increase of imports and a decrease in exports. The tendency gained such momentum that it became impossible to strike a balance between the outgoing and incoming trade. Uneasiness was stimulated at home and dubiousness abroad as to the soundness of the British pound. The British Exchequer had only one choice—abandon the gold standard.

Currency Policy Failed

Second of the numerous causes might be mentioned the failure of Britain's currency policy. Britain had returned to the gold standard in April 1925, adopting the same parity as that which she maintained before the first World War, a step which she took from a desire to maintain her dignity abroad as a financial leader and in view of the fact that it was more advantageous as she was the greatest creditor among the nations which had an unfavorable balance of trade.

Financial experts in that country deplored the action of their country for the prices for British commodities at that time were 10 per cent higher than those which prevailed throughout the rest of the world. A deflation policy should have been adopted; prices should have been pulled down. With the price level high in England, imports naturally increased while export trade shrivelled. The difficulty of lowering the wages of the working class due to the growing influence of the trade unions and the imposition of heavy taxes which increased the cost of production were some of the minor but contributory causes from the unfavorable British foreign trade.

The advance of Germany and the United States as major competitors of Britain in the race for markets before the outbreak of the first World War clearly portended the end of Britain's economic dominancy. The United States was particularly aggressive in its commercial drive after the World War; daringly it elbowed its way into the markets formerly monopolized by Britain. Meanwhile, Japan which had emerged as a powerful industrial nation, pushed its foreign trade, offering excellent goods at low prices. It was inevitable that all these trade activities by foreign Powers should tend to undermine Britain's foreign trade structure. In the shadow of these events which gradually loosened the props supporting the British Empire, China, India and some other countries which had been making some progress in the field of light industries now saw their opportunity to cast off Britain's economic shackles.

Britain is essentially a conservative nation who lacks the courage to initiate any step which might have bolstered her economic and financial positions. Her people habitually plug away in an easy frame of mind, believing that the crisis will end to their advantage. At any rate, what policies she took to ameliorate the situation proved to be duds. With the outbreak of the European War and the War of Greater East Asia, the military defeats lashed out to her on all battlefronts by the Axis nations have left her a little groggy. The British Empire today is a sorry spectacle, barely able to hold herself together before the onslaughts of the cataclysmic events.

Led to Economic Crisis

The decline of the British export industrial led Britain to an economic crisis and at the same time created one of the most serious unemployment problems which ever beset the nation. The huge appropriations passed by the Government for the relief of the jobless threw the financial machinery out of gear. How profound was this business depression may be fathomed by the rapid decline in the exportation of cotton goods, one of the major export items. Within a brief span of seven years between 1924 and 1931, the shipments of this material abroad dropped 60 per cent. Cotton spinning and wool weaving plants closed down; coal mining and shipbuilding industries had to suspend operations. There was unrest on the labor front. Gloom swept the country. Some people pounded the pavements day after day, looking for jobs, with half-starved expressions on their faces.

Unemployment in England

Year		Permanently unemployed	Temporarily jobless	Total
1930	...	1,399,492	517,823	1,917,319
1931	...	2,049,710	579,851	2,629,561
1932	...	2,178,311	566,478	2,744,789
1933	...	2,070,046	450,570	2,525,746
1934	...	1,790,437	353,794	2,196,231
1935	...	1,730,194	306 228	2,036,422
1936	...	1,507,979	246,996	2,754,975
1937	...	1,283,523	200,876	1,484,399
1938	...	1,418,725	371,956	1,790,681
1939	...	1,297,801	215,759	1,513,560

The British Government has much to blame for the aggravation of the unemployment situation in England. Its dole system was a foolish relief measure for the majority of the jobless who received cash payments preferred to remain idle.

Just as British Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden stated, the finance of a State is, in the final analysis, the reflection of the economic power of that nation. In the past, the finance of Britain was a model which was the envy of all nations. Its budget was always balanced, the revenues offsetting expenditure. Hardly was there a period except at the time of the World War when it was in the red. The national bonds issued during the period of 35 years from 1880 to 1914, the year when the first European war broke out, had always been kept below the £800,000,000 mark. These bonds were redeemed annually. It was for this reason, had it not been for the South African war, the total outstanding bonds could easily have been brought down to £600,000,000. However, with the opening of the World War, expenditures skyrocketed. A total of £9,500,000,000 was spent in the prosecution of the war. The British Government paid 28 per cent of the expenditure in taxes and the remainder was defrayed by borrowings.

National Bonds Outstanding

1914-1915	£ 334,000,000
1915-1916	122,000,000
1916-1917	1,625,000,000
1917-1918	1,980,000,000
1918-1919	1,630,000,000
1919-1920	326,000,000
Total	£7,188,000,000

Deficit Bonds Accumulated

The British Exchequer was once again able to emerge from the red in the fiscal year 1920-1921 but the amount of deficit bonds had accumulated since the outbreak of the first World War to £7,875,642,000 from the pre-war level of £106,154,000. From a financial standpoint, Britain's financial condition was not in a healthy shape. She was now confronted with a situation far more embarrassing than that which faced Germany and France because she could not lower the exchange rate of the pound without compromising her old dignity as the financial center.

If the second World War had been delayed by 25 years, Britain might have been able to put her financial house in order but the war clouds began to gather all too rapidly over the European skies before she could fully recover from the effects of the first World War. Ominous clouds over Europe necessitated the immediate expansion of military armaments with the attendant increase in expenditures. The second European War was followed by the War of Greater East Asia. So damaging and successive have been the blows dealt her on all battlefronts that the foundations for a secure financial structure have been practically knocked out of place. Under the circumstances, the British Exchequer is faced with the almost inevitable problem of bankruptcy.

Fight on Through Thick
And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times
Evening

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Fight on Till the Enemy
Hoist Their White Flags!

In News Spotlight

25 Burmese Leaders Arriving Here Friday to Study Wartime Conditions

A party of 25 Burmese leaders will reach Tokyo on Friday morning, arriving at Moji this afternoon, to study the administrative, industrial, education, cultural and other activities of Japan under the present wartime condition, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry announced this morning.

The party includes 15 officials, two educationists, six representatives of political and youth organizations and two industrialists. They are accompanied by three Japanese.

Among the members of the mission are provincial governors, mayors, high Government officials as well as leading businessmen of Burma.

They will stay in Tokyo for about one week.

Press Comments

Thursday, June 10

ASAHI—Smashing Foe's Diplomatic War

MAINICHI—Army, Navy Air Units' Victories; Our Allies' Morale Is High

Smashing Foe's Diplomatic War

ASAHI—That the United States and Britain at the Washington conference had decided on a policy of simultaneous offensives in Europe and the Pacific was made clear by Prime Minister Winston Churchill himself at Washington. His speech in Parliament on June 8 making a report on the conference added nothing to that statement. At any rate, the fact that the United States and Britain are vaunting their plans for general offensive requires us to make a careful survey of the current war situation.

The World War we are now fighting is manifesting in every way its character of a modern war. One of the peculiarities of a modern war is that armed warfare is accompanied by political and diplomatic warfare. It is a well-known fact that while the Axis nations have sought to decide the issue by fair and open means on the battlefield, the United States and Britain have been resorting to political and diplomatic maneuvers to influence the course of the war. We need not point out at this stage how craftily they have worked to make other nations fight their war for them. They are cowardly and timid on the battlefield but are past-masters in the art of politics and diplomacy. The significance of the Anglo-American cry of simultaneous offensives lies in whether they will be able to carry out their long-boasted landings on the European Continent and so form the so-called second front and whether they will be able to begin a new counter-offensive in the Pacific area.

It happens, however, that the Eastern Front, which is always presupposed in any consideration of such new developments, has not yet begun moving. Moreover, the enemies' lack of fighting strength and the Soviet question are looming before them like huge stumbling blocks. The current war phase in this respect is transitional preparatory to new developments. On the Eastern Front, the biggest theater of land warfare, two titans are locked in a death struggle which has lasted fully two years. It seems that whatever fighting strengths the belligerents had possessed up to the time of the outbreak of the war have been used up and the War situation is now at a great turning point. The situation being such, the United States and Britain are certain to fall back on their usual unscrupulous and cowardly methods of politics and diplomacy.

In fact, they are apparently already engaged in such maneuvers. In the first place, there are their gestures toward the Soviet Union in connection with their Pacific counter-offensive scheme. Secondly, they are endeavoring to threaten or cajole the various neutral nations of Europe apropos of their second-front conspiracy. Thirdly, they are expected to spread various peace rumors. What they expect to achieve from such maneuvers is that, before they are compelled to thrust into a general decisive armed warfare, some new turn in the World War situation may be brought about through political and diplomatic operations. What they are ultimately aiming at is to form an anti-Axis vanguard in the Pacific as well as in Europe so as to secure positions of absolute superiority over the Axis and the Soviet Union and then gradually to influence the course of war in their favor.

Thus their cry of Pacific counter-offensive is first of all part of their political and diplomatic offensive. Their political maneuvers in Europe are taking the form of new pressures on Spain, Turkey and other neutrals, propaganda and political agitations among the peoples of the occupied countries, indiscriminate bombing raids on Axis peoples and propaganda warfare aimed at the latter. The most malignant of these maneuvers is the circulation of peace rumors in various forms. This is the most typical of Anglo-American tactics. By such means they are endeavoring to discover the weak spots in the Axis armor, to rally together Darlanesque elements at various spots in Europe as at the time of their invasion of North Africa or to subjugate the neutrals to their strategic aims.

Of these operations, what concerns us most is their Pacific diplomatic offensive. The Axis both in the Pacific and Europe is expediting the nourishment of new fighting strength, fortifying the areas they now occupy and are prosecuting the war in the spirit of absolute security and invincible warfare, so that there are no loopholes through which Anglo-American diplomatic strategy can creep in. But it would be well to be on guard against their expected propaganda tactics. By strengthening the ties among the Axis allies and consolidating the respective home fronts, enemy maneuvers must be smashed and the war brought to a successful consummation.

Army, Navy Air Units' Victories

MAINICHI—Our unflinching strategic position has been built up by the brilliant war results as achieved by the Imperial Army and Navy in the past one year and a half. The enemy is trying to pierce the outer line of the vast amphibious sphere under our control and thereby break up our air-tight strategic position. Otherwise, the remainder of the enemy's life is bound to become shorter at a fast pace, and for this reason the enemy is all the more desperate.

On the other hand, the Imperial Forces do not stand on the defensive. Skillfully taking advantage of such attempts of the enemy, our forces are taking the offensive furiously whenever chances are offered.

On June 8 the Imperial Headquarters announced the aggregate war results as scored of late by our Army Air Units in the Kiangnan area and on the Burma front. According to the announcement, our side disposed of as many as 142 enemy planes. And again the new, great war results as achieved by our Navy Air Units were made public yesterday. In an aerial duel staged over the Russell Islands on June 7, they shot down a total of 49 enemy warplanes at a blow.

As a side issue of the present great war results, is mentioned nine Army planes which either self-blasted themselves or did not return to their base and six Navy planes which also failed to return. Truly this was a precious sacrifice. The heroic death in action of Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and the honorable deaths of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki and his men on Attu Island have aroused the fighting spirit of the officers and men on the front lines, as the foregoing two occurrences have added fuel to the burning enthusiasm of our soldiers.

Viewing life and death in the same light and with determination of devoting themselves to their country by the seven-fold revival of their souls, our officers and men are fighting valiantly with the resolve of annihilating the enemy. In response to this loyal spirit, all the nation with determination of further enhancing the prowess and prestige of the Imperial Forces should be quite in the same frame of mind as the officers and men on the front lines, because failure of one plan on our side would be surely availed of by the enemy for the pushing of their plan to their advantage. The fighting structure of our side, accordingly, is becoming more important than ever.

Our Allies' Morale Is High

MAINICHI—Today is the third anniversary of the entry of our ally Italy into the war. In these three years the World War has gone through many twists and turns and has now reached a stage of decisive warfare. Germany, Italy and Japan are putting forth their utmost strengths into the task of overthrowing their powerful enemies but a general survey of the war situation just now shows that the battle front around the Italian peninsula has begun moving at white heat. The World War may be regarded as rushing up to the very gate of Italy. In a three-

(Continued on Page 2)

47 SOVIET LANDING SHIPS, AUXILIARY VESSELS SUNK BY GERMANS IN AZOV BAY

Smashed Off E. Coast; Luftwaffe Downs 141 Planes on East Front

Domei

BERLIN, June 9.—In the waters off the eastern coast of Azov Bay, German air forces sank 47 Soviet landing boats and auxiliary ships, according to the German High Command.

141 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, June 9.—In the air battle fought over the Eastern Front yesterday, German air units shot down 141 Soviet planes, while losing only three planes, according to German authorities.

Luftwaffe Bombs Airdrome

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, June 8.—Fast German fighter bombers carried out a successful attack against an airdrome south of Kalibia in North Africa during daylight. Numerous multi-engines were parked on the airdrome.

Since the arrival of the German formation came as a complete surprise and was noticed only when the German machines were over the airdrome, the enemy anti-aircraft guns did not go into action until the first load of bombs had been dropped amidst the parking machines.

When the German machines had released all their bombs, they dove down to low altitude continuing their attacks with machine guns. Altogether 21 American heavy bombers were destroyed or disabled. All German machines returned safely to their bases.

In the course of the British raids against Pantelleria Island, German fighters downed three enemy machines. A German battery at Messina brought down a multi-engined enemy bomber of the Liberator type.

After repulsing the fourth large-scale Soviet attack against the Kuban bridgehead, quiet is again prevailing on the entire Eastern Front. German and Rumanian formations within barely one and a half months frustrated four large-scale Soviet offensives in this sector wiping out at least 25 Soviet infantry divisions and from 10 to 12 tank brigades.

The exceptionally heavy losses of the Soviets in men and material have weakened the enemy to such an extent that he was forced time and again to regroup his formations and to cease his abortive attacks.

The personal order of Premier Josef Stalin to wipe out the German bridgehead on the Kuban no matter at what price is significant for the great importance which the Soviet command places on this point aiming at reconquering the vital port of Novorossisk and reaching the Crimea via the Kertsch Peninsula.

The fourth large-scale Soviet offensive which has just been repulsed clearly revealed that the Soviets are firmly determined to continue the battle for the Kuban bridgehead with all force at their disposal.

To Cheer French Troops

Special to the Nippon Times

PARIS, June 8.—French State Secretary Ambassador Count Fernand de Brinon concurrently liaison officer with the Reich authorities here, announced in a press interview that he would proceed to Germany and to the Eastern Front in about three weeks in order to visit the members of the French Legion of Volunteers.

Count de Brinon declared that his present trip would be carried out for the purpose of conveying to the volunteers greetings and wishes as well as small presents from Marshal Philippe Petain and to express the acknowledgement of the chief of Government, Premier Pierre Laval, who just recently in a nationwide broadcast stressed the great service which these volunteers were rendering their country.

British Fleet Routed

Domei

BERLIN, June 9.—A British torpedo fleet attacked a group of German convoyed transports at a point between Dunkirk and Calais, last night. However, German naval forces instantly counter-attacked making direct hits on several of the British torpedo boats and caused the enemy to retreat. No damage was suffered by the German navy.

Fully Prepared

Ambassador Hidaka

JAPAN IS READY TO FACE FUTURE

Envoy Hidaka States Axis Can Ignore Foe's Planned Offensives

Domei

ROME, June 8.—"Japan does not fear the future. It is fully prepared to meet and handle competently any difficulty that may arise in the war situation" declared Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, in an interview with Italian newspapermen on Tuesday.

"Japan is fully prepared for any contingency in the war," he added. "Friendly and cooperative relations are being maintained by Japan with various countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The people there enjoy genuine liberty under Japanese protection.

"Punitive operations are being carried on without cessation by the Japanese Forces in China against the tottering Chungking regime. The fact that Chungking generals surrender to the Imperial Forces one after another indicates that the real worth of Japan's objectives are realized even by the enemy.

"At the recent Washington Conference, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt are said to have discussed which of the two offensive—that against Europe or against East Asia—should be given priority. But, we need have no fear of what was decided because an offensive against the Axis, whether in the East or in the West, is easier said than done."

BARUCH NAMED ADVISER TO U.S. GOVERNMENT

72-Year-Old Veteran Will Assist Byrnes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—Deciding to adopt a system of appointing advisers to the Government because of the necessity to adjust the internal wartime structure, the United States Government appointed Bernard Mannes Baruch as the adviser to the Government, it was formally announced today, according to reports from Washington.

At the press interview given for the first time since his appointment, James Byrnes, Chairman of the United States Mobilization Board, said that Baruch will assist him as the adviser to the Government.

Baruch is 72 years old, and at the time of the first European War, was the chairman of the War Industries Board. Today, he is still quite a power in the political circles of the United States, and is regarded as a man behind the scene in the Roosevelt Administration.

Giraud to Visit U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—General Henri H. Giraud, Chairman of the French Committee for National Liberation, has accepted the invitation issued by President Franklin Roosevelt to visit Washington, and will shortly leave for the United States, according to the reports of the New York Times published yesterday.

MINERS' STRIKE IN U.S. WORSENS AS ISSUE FAILS

War Labor Board Leaves Settlement To Lewis and Owners

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 8.—The coal mine strike in the United States, which for a time seemed to have ended, is again reportedly becoming threatening.

It will be recalled that in accordance with instructions from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America, the majority of coal miners have resumed their work and the only remaining question was negotiations for the revision of wages.

However, according to a Washington dispatch, on Tuesday when Chairman John L. Lewis of the Union held direct negotiations with the coal mine owners, no compromise was reached between the two and the issue is once again reported to have gone aground.

After the above conference, Lewis told the press: "The attitude of the coal mine owners is certainly unscrupulous. They are totally ignoring the group contract system." Thus, he apparently hinted the failure of their direct negotiations and also that there is almost no possibility of reaching any agreement in the future.

In these circumstances, the negotiations for revising the wages have come to be formally shifted over to the National War Labor Board.

Labor War Powerless

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—The National War Labor Board is presumed to be maintaining a rigid attitude toward the coal mine dispute between the United Mine Workers Union of America and the coal mine owners.

According to a Washington dispatch available here, the Labor Board on Tuesday announced that in order to seek the final solution of the coal mine dispute, it has left the settlement of the conflict in the hands of the coal mine owners and also of Chairman John L. Lewis of the Union.

The dispatch further reveals that Lewis, in his direct negotiations with the coal mine representatives, strongly insisted on the increase of $2 in wages which request was, however, flatly refused by the latter and the negotiations have been transferred to the War Labor Board.

ITALIAN NAVY REVEALS 3-YEAR WAR RESULTS

Heavy Toll Taken On Enemy Vessels

Domei

ROME, June 9.—The Italian Navy announced today the total war results gained in the past three years, since June 10, 1940 to May 31, 1943 as follows:

Battleships: 2 sunk, 65,400 tons; 3 damaged, 90,750 tons.
Aircraft Carriers: 2 damaged, 37,-450,000 tons.
Cruisers: 17 sunk, 120,850 tons; 24 damaged, 188,000 tons.
Destroyers and Torpedo boats: 35 sunk, 53,850 tons; 25 damaged 22,500 tons.
Submarines: 89, sunk, 91,909 tons; 3 damaged, 3,000 tons.
Auxiliary ships: 21 sunk, 34,104 tons; 6 damaged, 870 tons.
Merchant ships: 159 sunk, 1,110,603 tons; 18 damaged, 88,660 tons.
Oil Tankers; 31 sunk, 276,415 tons; 1 damaged, 10,000 tons.
Warships of unknown types: 7 damaged, 16,000 tons.

Cultural Corps in P.I. Due for Inauguration

Domei

MANILA, June 10.—The inaugural ceremony of the Tagaytay Educationalist Corps of the Press Section of the Japanese Military Administration, will be held June 13 at Tagaytay, a summer resort in the vicinity of Lake Taal, south of Manila.

The enlisted members of the newly organized corps will be trained for active roles in cultural campaigns to be undertaken throughout the Philippines.

The corps will be headed by Colonel Jiro Saito, Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, who will personally undertake the education of the future Filipino leaders.

NINE ADVISERS NAMED BY AMAU FROM CIVILIANS

Admitted Into Council Room Talks of Board Of Information

Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, on Wednesday appointed nine advisers, chosen from various civilian fields, for the Council Room of the Board. President Amau's objective is to allow men of ability and experience to participate in the discussion of matters handled by the Council Room.

The appointments announced by the Board of Information on Wednesday follow:

Baron Kimmochi Okura, vice-president of the East Asia Research Institute; Dr. Masataka Ota, director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association; Viscount Hisao Kano, director of the Yokohama Specie Bank; Motosaburo Takata, representative director and editor-in-chief of the Mainichi Shimbun; Takeo Takahashi, director, vice-president and editor-in-chief of the Yomiuri-Hochi; Yusuke Tsurumi, managing-director of the Pacific Association; Juji Matsumoto, director, and chief of the Overseas Bureau of Domei Tsushinsha; Nobuo Fujimura, former Embassy first secretary; Kichinai Kitano, director and manager of the Editorial Department of the Asahi Shimbun.

In this connection, it may be recalled that in April the Board of Information created the Council Room on the occasion of the reorganization of the Board for the purpose of strengthening the information and propaganda machinery in view of the importance of ideological warfare and appointed for the members of the Council the representatives of the Army, Navy, Foreign Office and Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Subsequently, the Council Room has been engaged in the discussion of plans concerning basic matters of domestic and foreign information and propaganda, with notable results achieved.

The appointment of the nine advisers, it is pointed out, was in accordance with the original policy of allowing men of ability and experience in civilian circles to take part in the information and propaganda work.

HONGKONG PASSES LAW FOR DEBT SETTLEMENT

Custodian to Pay Enemy Nationals Picked

Domei

HONGKONG, June 9.—The Hongkong Government-General will promulgate tomorrow a law covering the manner of settling financial obligations to enemy countries and their nationals, it was learned here today.

Effective immediately, the law prescribes that a custodian is to be appointed to handle the disposal of financial obligations of Japanese nationals toward belligerent nations and their nationals, as well as toward those countries and peoples designated by law as semi-belligerent countries.

Debtors who wish to settle their liabilities will be required to make payments to the custodian and when their liabilities are settled mortgages on property, for instance, can be cancelled it was learned.

It is understood that the Yokohama Specie Bank will be appointed to act as custodian for the time being.

Australia Shifts Workers

Domei

LISBON, June 9.—Workers employed in manufacturing arms and ammunition will be transferred to factories manufacturing or repairing airplanes, Australian Military Supply Minister Norman J. O. Makin announced today, according to reports from Canberra.

He declared the more importance given to the increase of air forces means that the Australian defense strength will be expanded.

17,000 U.S. Captives Held

Mainichi

LISBON, June 8.—American soldiers taken prisoners by Italian and German forces total at present 17,000, the United States War Department announced today, according to reports from Washington.

ARMY AIR UNITS BLAST ENEMY BASE IN KIENOW; NEW AIRFIELD SMASHED

War Ministry Reveals List of Appointments

The War Ministry announced the following appointments this morning: Lieutenant-General Tadayoshi Sano, Chief of Staff, Defense Headquarters; Lieutenant-General Sadamichi Kuribayashi, Commander of Tokyo Division; Lieutenant-General Shizuo Sakaguchi, Commander of Zentsuji Division; Major-General Tatsuzo Matsuoka, Principal of Kumagai Army Aviation School; Major-General Kanetoshi Kondo, Principal of Tachiarai Army Aviation School; Major-General Koichi Abe, Principal of Mayebashi Preparatory Military Academy; Major-General Kodo Toyama, Principal of the Chiba Army Tank School; Major-General Nobuo Takeda, Director of Nagoya Army Arsenal; Major-General Tsuchitaro Kawada, Director of Military Affairs Section, Tokyo Division, and Major-General Konin Kurabashi, Director of Military Affairs Section, Himeji Division.

35 American Raiders Are Also Routed Over Northern Indo-China

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, JUNE 9.—Following their spectacular operations in Liangshan and Enshih on Sunday, undisclosed units of the Imperial Army Air Force blasted the enemy airfield at Kienow, in Fukien Province, at dawn Wednesday.

The powerful formations of fighter and bomber planes braved the furious enemy ground fires and after blowing up the enemy airfield which was being constructed to be used as an air base for a raid on Japan Proper, all planes returned safely after completely demolishing enemy installations there.

U.S. Raiders Routed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

HANOI, June 9.—Three formations of the United States Air Forces in China, comprising a total of 35 planes, of which 12 were Consolidated B-24 planes, yesterday raided the northern part of French Indo-China, obstinately machine-gunning an airfield near Hanoi and several other places.

Disturbed by terrific Japanese anti-aircraft gunfire, many of the enemy bombs missed their aims and damage caused to the military facilities were very slight. As the result, the enemy attempt to raid the northern part of French Indo-China was completely frustrated.

Smashed by Japanese anti-aircraft gunfire, one of the enemy B-24 planes tried to return to its base but fell at a point about 40 kilometers northwest of Mongtsz.

Ssushui Blown Up

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 9.—Wild Eagles of the Imperial Army surprise-attacked Ssushui, on the southern shore of the Yellow River on Sunday and effected a devastating raid on the objective, it was reported from Loyang.

Chennault in Chungking

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

CANTON, June 9.—Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander-in-Chief of the United States 14th Air Squadron in China, who went to Washington with Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell of the United States Expeditionary Forces in India and Burma on April 28 and attended the recent Washington parley, too, came back to Chungking by plane on June 6,

(Continued on Page 2)

KNOX SPOUTS BEFORE CADETS

Tells Annapolis Students Navy and Air Forces Will Be Increased

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—The United States Navy will be increased two-thirds, during the current year, said United States Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox in an address delivered this morning in his usual bombastic vein at the graduation ceremony of the Navy Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, according to reports from New York.

"When I attended the graduation ceremony in 1942, it was just after my return from the trip to investigate the condition of Pearl Harbor after the attack by Japanese Air Forces," Secretary Knox declared in his address.

"At that time, the United States navy had a great task to perform, and I myself was much worried about the future. The entire United States shared that worry. But now, one year later, I am pleased to have this opportunity of addressing you with sufficient confidence as to the future of the war.

"Since I was here a year ago, the productive power of the United States has made phenomenal progress, and is furthermore still increasing rapidly.

War service is extended to all citizens of the United States, irrespective of their position. All Americans are now participating in the war effort. The greater our present the sooner the day they will be repaid.

"During the present year, our air strength will be greatly increased, and our naval ships will be expanded by two-third. Also we are now

(Continued on Page 2)

Chile President Cancels U.S. Trip; Fernandez Named

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 8.—President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile decided today to cancel his trip to Washington which he intended to make at the invitation of President Franklin Roosevelt, and in his place Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez will be sent to the United States, according to reports received here from Santiago.

The sudden cancellation of the President's scheduled visit to Washington has caused considerable repercussion in various quarters.

To Recognize Rebel Regime

Domei

LISBON, JUNE 9.—The United States and British Governments will shortly issue a joint statement to recognize the French Committee of National Liberation as the representative body of the French people, it is reported from Algiers.

BRITISH JOURNAL VOICES COMPLAINT

Tribune Says R.A.F. Pilots Are Barbarians

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, June 8.—"British Barbarians" is the heading of an article of the British periodical Tribune concerning the terror attacks of the British air force on Europe.

The paper writes that it was sad to observe the complete indifference with which Britain was regarding the damage, done to civilization and culture. Britain seemed to have reached a stage in which the Britishers were rejoicing about the figures of killed civilians and destroyed houses.

In this connection it was of importance to know, the paper writes, what objectives the British airmen were ordered to bomb. Apparently the view was gaining ground in England that British airmen were told to bomb other than purely military establishments.

This was the only explanation for the photographs and other details, published in Britain with reference to these air attacks.

Phillips Sees Roosevelt

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—William Phillips, President Franklin Roosevelt's envoy to India, called on the President at the White House this morning and after a conference, luncheoned with Roosevelt, according to Washington reports.

NIPPON PLANES RULE S. PACIFIC

Enemy Fails to Shake Invincible Stand--Australia Is Menaced

The Imperial Forces are as strongly entrenched in the southwestern Pacific as before, states a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from an undisclosed base in the South, which follows:

"This is remarkable inasmuch as there are few days which do not witness attacks by enemy planes. The enemy is attempting frantically to recover the lost regions in this area which includes the waters around Australia.

"At the moment the enemy is engrossed in the defense of Australia and safeguarding of routes from Australia to the American mainland.

Always Given Blows

"The enemy has for some time been attempting to gain mastery of the air over Australia and New Guinea and their surrounding waters, operating from bases at the northern extremity of Australia. The main body of the air force the enemy maintains in the southern Pacific has been concentrated there. Each time he has sallied out he was repulsed with heavy losses by Japanese airmen stationed at advance air bases.

"The fighting planes which are used by Japanese fliers at these advance air bases have shown themselves far superior to the Curtiss, North American B-25, Consolidated B-24, Martin B-26, Spitfire, and Boeing B-17, planes which constitute the main body of the air force maintained by the enemy in this area.

"As to the fighting spirit of Japanese airmen, it is superb and has no parallel.

"Enemy planes generally are equipped with revolving guns. These arms are for defensive purposes. The excessive reliance of enemy airmen upon these guns is the explanation of the lack of the positive attacking spirit displayed by them.

"The enemy airman has the habit of fleeing the moment he has dropped his bombs, with little or no regard for the other men of the formation.

Enemy Reports Inaccurate

"It would be surprising if the enemy frankly admitted his losses. It is well known that enemy war communiques prove inaccurate or mere fabrications.

"On the other hands the enemy is persistent to a remarkable degree in his attacks on merchant vessels.

"There are increasing signs that the enemy finds it hard to maintain his air force in the southern Pacific at the proper level. One of these signs is the frequency with which enemy planes piloted by boy-airmen appear over the southern Pacific.

"There is no doubt that the enemy's lines of communication between Australia and the American mainland face an ever-increasing menace.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR NOTED THAI PRIEST

Myosho Kaikan Rites Broadcast to Thailand

Memorial services for the late Reverend Somdeth Phra Songharaja Vanara, Lord Abbot of the War Sdat Temple in Thailand, were held at the Myosho Kaikan here on Wednesday by the International Buddhist Society, in the presence of Buddhist leaders as well as noted scholars including Dr. Tetsujiro Inouye, President of the Society and Thai Ambassador Nai Direk Jaiyanama. Officials of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs also attended the rites.

The memorial services started with the singing of a dirge by the students of the Sugamo Girls' Commercial School, followed by messages of the Thai Ambassador and Dr. Inouye.

The officiating priest read a chapter from the Sutra of Pali, followed by a memorial lecture by Professor Kairyu Yamamoto of Tokyo Imperial University who had personally known the noted Thai priest during his visit to Thailand.

The late Reverend Somdeth Phra Songharaja was the head of 400,000 Buddhist priests in Thailand until his death at the age of 86 on May 10 this year.

The function, recorded at the scene, was broadcast to Thailand at 11:10 p.m. Wednesday.

Argentine Ship Explodes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—The Rio Sprado, an Argentine cargo ship, which was unloading sulphur here, suddenly exploded early this morning and the ship is still burning. Up to the present, it is learned that two of the crew were killed and 16 others were injured. The cause of the explosion is not yet known.

WHAT INTERESTS ME MOST IN WARTIME NIPPON

The Japanese Sense of Mission

By DR. LILY ELIZABETH ABEGG
(Tokyo Correspondent, Frankfurter Zeitung)

"The Japanese people have a sense of mission—a belief in their mission as given by God. It is a cultural mission to wake up the East Asiatic peoples and to be their leader and as such, is entirely different from imperialism."

So declared Dr. Lily Elizabeth Abegg, Tokyo correspondent for the Frankfurter Zeitung, on Monday at her residence at Enokizaka-cho, Akasaka-ku.

"The national ideal of the Japanese is to bring civilization to the less-cultivated peoples of Asia and to elevate their standard of life," Dr. Abegg explained. "It does not mean a mere military conquest. The present Japanese expedition in the Southern Regions is, therefore, fundamentally different from the trans-Continental invasion of the ancient Mongol race, which had no idea of culture and of post-war administration."

Referring to the current domestic situation in wartime Japan, she declared that the ration system for foodstuffs is going on very well. "Although at one time in the past there was some confusion in the allocation of provisions," she said, "It was however, simply due to the fact that the people had not been accustomed to such a new system well enough because Japan had never experienced such a titanic war as the present one." Dr. Abegg commented that the people can get vegetables, fish and other foodstuffs regularly nowadays as great improvement has been made in the ration system.

"It is a luck for the Japanese," Dr. Abegg continued, "that their country is outside the theater of war. In my opinion, the death in action of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and the battle of Attu Island, though they are matters for profound regret, have been of service to Japan in that they have greatly aroused the nation's morale.

"These factors have served to accelerate the everybody-at-work movement which was encouraged about a year ago. It is high time for every Japanese to concentrate his energy for the sake of the State. The people should consider it an honor to work in munitions industry for it is a contribution to the nation and to the Sovereign."

Queried about her impressions of the State Funeral last Saturday for the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, which she was privileged to attend in the capacity of a foreign correspondent, Dr. Abegg declared that the simplicity which marked the whole proceedings of the service impressed her most. She commented that the rites were conducted in the modest Shinto form, despite the fact that Japan, such a great nation as it is, could have afforded to do it more luxuriously. "Yet, the very simplicity made the funeral more impressive," she stated.

With regard to her activities outside her professional business, Dr. Abegg declared she is studying the Japanese way of thinking or what is called the Japanese spirit. Pointing out the difficulty in investigating deep into the theme, she asserted that for those who are not satisfied with mere superficial interpretation, it is a very hard task requiring much time and energy to study the spiritual characters of foreign nations.

Dr. Lily E. Abegg

"At any rate," she declared, "for all Axis nations, it is not time to indulge in philosophical thinking but to fight and fight for victory."

Dr. Abegg has been in Japan for the last two years and a half. Before her arrival here, she was in China and Germany, covering the earlier stages of both the China Affair and the present European War.

She published a book "Yamato," subtitled "Der Sendungsglaube des Japanischen Volkes," which deals with the Japanese sense of mission. The publication is particularly popular in Germany at present where the nation's interest in Japan and things Japanese has greatly increased of late.

Japan's Mercantile Sailors Show Peerless Courage in Face of Death

They Defy Enemy With Daring Resolve In Submarine-Infested Seas of South, North; Three Intrepid Seamen Relate Experiences

In submarine-infested southern seas, exposed constantly to the danger of malicious attacks from enemy planes, or battling with the elements in madly tossing, icy waters of the North, spirited seamen of Japan's mercantile marine challenge all dangers and brave all difficulties in performance of the heavy duties imposed upon them. The Asahi's correspondent who talked with some sailors recuperating at the seamen's sanitarium in Hakone, gives vivid accounts of "seamen war records" as related to him by these sons of the sea.

Masao Ueki, chief wireless operator, whose native home is in Osaka, gives his story as follows:

"Our boat was attacked by an enemy submarine at a certain point in broad daylight. The captain immediately took steps to avoid the torpedoes that streaked through the water toward us. We kept this up for several hours but finally one torpedo hit our ship and it sank.

"We had been in the water for about two hours when suddenly we sighted what seemed to be a Japanese destroyer. We waved our hands and shouted with all our might. As the ship drew nearer, we discovered that it was not a Japanese vessel, but a large-type enemy submarine. At about 100 meters distance from us, the dastardly Americans opened fine. We were showered with a rain of shells and machine-gun bullets. Unarmed and helpless, we gritted our teeth in impotent rage while trying to avoid the bullets as best as we could.

"We were exposed to this baptism of bullets for half an hour or so, when a sudden squall arose and cloaked us under a protecting shield of darkness. The submarine sneaked away. Then, after more than 30 hours of drifting we were finally rescued. I intend to regain my health and exact revenge on the enemy, whose base and cowardly action has roused in me a burning determination to crush him.

Another seaman, Choko Sato, first Quartermaster from Yokohama narrates as follows:

"I have been bombed and torpedoed by the enemy countless times, but never have I felt fear. On the contrary, every enemy attack increases my determination. We hardly get any sleep while aboard ship, transporting soldiers, arms and essential material; never has this been troublesome for me. All hardships and privations seem to be compensated when we have safely fulfilled our duties. We don't have any amusement or recreation when sailing,—one of the happiest recollection I have was the time we received letters of comfort from national school children of Yokohama."

Chief steward Hideo Matsumoto, hailing from Gunma, spoke thus:

"This is a story of how we smashed an enemy submarine in 10 minutes. It was on a quiet, windless night—a night that we knew enemy undercraft would sally out on their marauding raids. The whole crew were on the alert.

"At a sudden cry of 'Submarine! Submarine!' we thought we had been torpedoed, but peering in the direction pointed we could make out the form of an enemy submarine, floating leisurely on the surface. We blasted the dark form with showers of shells. The enemy undersea craft tried to submerged, but one of our convoy ships lost no time in ramming the prey. The submarine sank to its watery grave."

French Rebels Take Posts

Domei

LISBON, June 9.—The French Committee for National Liberation, an executive organ of the puppet French regime, announced today that General Henri H. Giraud has been appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the army, navy and air forces to take charge of all military affairs, while General Charles de Gaulle is to control general administrative affairs, it is reported from Algiers.

AXIS SOCIETIES WILL BE UNIFIED

Japan-Germany Society To Control All Such Bodies Here

The Osaka Japan-Germany Society and other similar organizations throughout Japan will all be unified under the control of the Japan-Germany Society with headquarters in Tokyo and branches in the various parts of the country, according to Domei.

The Osaka Japan-Germany Society, founded in December 18, 1920, had contributed greatly to the furtherance of friendly relations between the two countries.

Despite all the transitions at home, the change from the democratic form of Government under the presidency of Marshal Paul von Hindenburg to its present rule under the leadership of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, the Osaka Japan-Germany Society had unfailingly worked for the interchange of cultural relations between Japan and Germany during the 23 years of its existence. The Society has at present 612 members, 518 Japanese and 94 Germans.

The officers of the Osaka Japan-Germany Society will soon meet to adopt a resolution for the formal dissolution of the Society for reorganization under a progressive new make-up.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

dimensional modern war like the one we are fighting, this means that the Italians have come face to face with their enemy. At such a momentous period in the national destiny of Italy, its people greet the third anniversary of their entry into war.

We are most reassured to note how high the Italian morale is at such a psychological moment. The measures that Il Duce Benito Mussolini have under this year may be summarized as, firstly, the filling of the Fascist Party with young men and strengthening of the Government structure and, secondly, adjusting the war front. In short, he has done everything possible to make the nation fit for the decisive struggle expected. As our correspondent at Rome has reported, the enemy in their wishful thinking have mistaken Italy as the weakest spot in the Axis camp and have endeavored to break the fighting spirit of the Italian people by nerve warfare. They are likely to continue their nerve warfare against Italy with continued persistence but Italy stands firm as we have pointed out.

The enemy must realize that they are pitted against an Italy that did not flinch from offering 600,000 of its flower of manhood at the altar of the fatherland in the last Great War. They must recall that at Monte Gerappa and at Isonzo, Italy fought on though it was covered with the blood of its sons from head to foot.

It was Italy under the leadership of Il Duce Mussolini that first launched the movement for a new order in Europe. Premier Mussolini under the banner of a 100-year plan boldly stepped forth toward the construction of a new Roman Empire, thereby undermining the gang-step imperialism of the Anglo-Saxons and introducing the spirit of a new order in Europe. At the same time, his movement may be regarded as a precursor to the present European War, because it was unthinkable that the greedy United States or Britain would give up their ill-begotten gains without a struggle for the sake of the happiness of mankind. But the Italian leaders did not need to stand alone for long. The great German nation under the leadership of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler came on the scene to share the burden of the new order with Italy.

The two great nations are now fighting as one man for the achievement of their colossal and holy task. The nerve warfare of the United States and Britain is utterly wasted on them. We sincerely hope that Il Duce Mussolini will continue to lead on in the best of health and that the Italian people will fight on with redoubled vigor.

Switzerland Lodges Protest to Britain For Bombing Zurich

Domei

ZURICH, June 9.—The Swiss Government submitted a formal protest to the British Government through the Swiss Legation at London against the flying of British planes over Swizerland and dropping three bombs in the neighborhood of Zurich on the night of May 27. The British Government immediately expressed regret and replied that Britain is ready to pay indemnity for the damage caused.

INSIDE AMERICA

Cross Section of Conditions in United States

Not long ago news dispatches relayed to Tokyo from neutral countries reported that a number of American editors, including an editor of Time, had been arrested for telling the truth about conditions in the United States. Here is a typical example of one such revelation. It indicates, at the same time, to what extent freedom of speech is being curtailed by President Roosevelt. Taken from the Nov. 23, 1942 issue of Time, the article reads:

Pilgrim's Progress (N.Y.)

As it must to all reformers, a severe trial of patience came to New York City's busybody Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia. The Mayor was determined to be wartime guardian of his voters' morals—no matter how unappreciative the voters might be. The results were discouraging.

When the fiery little Mayor ran bookmakers out of Times Square, they simply moved across the Hudson River to New Jersey, kept their Manhattan phone numbers, hired special trunk lines so that their patrons could still call them for a nickel. Last week the Mayor finally got the telephone company to discontinue the lines. The only noticeable result as noted by cynical New York Mirror Sportswriter Dan Parker: "Bookmakers' clerks . . (have) writer's cramp from notifying their clients by mail every day what the new telephone number is."

On the theater front, Mayor LaGuardia's police hauled off to court, on indecency charges, the management of a dismal burlesque-revue called Wine, Women and Song. Said the Mayor: "The title is very misleading. The public thought it was Viennese music." The public, its misapprehensions cleared up, promptly took a new interest in Wine, Women and Song. The managers, who had expected to fold in a week for lack of customers, gleefully hauled down the closing notice. If the court case dragged on long enough, the show might be a hit.

One ray of sunshine warmed the Mayor's crusade. When he heard that the Parent-Teacher Association of Public School 99 was conducting a raffle for a $25 war bond, he quickly stopped it. The Parent-Teacher Association was loath to move to New Jersey or get a court order, so his ruling stuck.

But at week's end, the Mayor again felt the stings of ingratitude. With the best intentions in the world, he posed for a news picture showing him about to plunge a knife into a rubber dragon which Macy's department store once used for Thanksgiving Day parades and is now donating to the scrap pile. Some Manhattan ingrates suggested that this was not the first rubber dragon their Mayor had slain.

Bankruptcy's Brink (N.J.)

On top of the smashing defeat his machine took in the election New Jersey's Democratic Boss Frank Hague had a new headache last week. His own Jersey City, where he has been Mayor for 25 years, was going broke so fast that there was no use pretending any longer.

Boss Hague's paternalistic city government is the most expensive in the U.S. (annual budget: $44,000,000), considering that only 301,000 citizens have to support it. Boss Hague once got great hunks of revenue by soaking his city's railroads at treble the usual U.S. rates. But New Jersey's steady-going Governor Charles Edison put a stop to that. Now a county tax board appointed by Governor Edison—after he kicked out a Hague-controlled board on charges of misconduct—is trying to bring some logic into Jersey City's inflated property-tax assessments.

In the tones of a tortured saint, Frank Hague cried last week: "If the county board is permitted to go through with this program it will mean the destruction of the financial stability of Jersey City. . . . The ultimate result will be the closing of the Medical Center, the closing of 50 per cent of our schools, the reduction of our police and fire departments by one-half. . . ."

Then, in a peroration calculated to bring tears to the eyes of a brass monkey, the Mayor pointed to his 30 years of serving Jersey City "faithfully and honorably," pleaded with his citizens "to continue the confidence in me and my associates," promised that fate would vindicate his administration "because our cause is just and our courts are honest."

Governor Edison replied: "For a long time past the city of Jersey City has given the appearance of solvency only through resort to bookkeeping sleight of hand and other methods that in commercial life are termed 'high finance.'

"This is the first time, I believe, that Mayor Hague has really expressed his concern that the game is about up—that he will not be able to dominate the city much longer . . . that an honest tax rate based on honest assessments would not furnish enough funds to pay the crushing expenses of his management of the city.

"These admissions. . . .make me wonder . . . if the only solution for the city is a thoroughgoing reorganization. . ."

PREMIER PASHA LEAVES EGYPT

Heads for Jerusalem To See W. Asia Heads On Uniting Countries

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 9.—Egyptian Premier Mustapha En Nahas Pasha suddenly left Cairo yesterday for Jerusalem, capital of Palestine.

It is expected that the Egyptian Premier will confer with Iraqi Premier Nuri Said, and King Amir Abdullah Ibn Hussein of Transjordania, regarding the formation of a Pan-Arabian league.

This plan is nothing but a British scheme to place all west Asian countries under the control of Egypt, and so far Iraq, Transjordania and Palestine have been strongly opposed to it.

It is also reported that the King of Transjordania proposed the formation of a Syrian league with the three countries of Transjordania, Syria and Palestine.

Thus, the British attempt will not be materialized easily, according to general observations.

Army Pilots Bomb Kienow Enemy Base

(Continued from Page 1)

and Stilwell is also said to be returning to Chungking in a day or two, it is reported from Chungking.

Since their return to Washington, the two leaders had frequently conferred with President Franklin Roosevelt, Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall and other military leaders, thereby emphasizing the urgency of strengthening of aid to Chungking.

In the Washington parley on May 11, Chennault and Stilwell made desperate efforts to check the adoption of the European-front-first strategy. Supported by public opinion in America and the opinion of Commander-in-Chief Field-Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell of the British Forces in India, their efforts came gradually to control the move of the parley. As a result, that very obscure announcement on the outcome of the parley came out, to the effect that all war efforts would be made on all fronts.

Moji Railway Bureau To Observe Friday, Kammon Tunnel Day

A year has elapsed since the trial train first thundered through the Kammon underground tunnel between Shimonoseki and Moji. To commemorate this significant occasion, the Moji Railway Bureau will observe the day by a commemorative program at the Moji Hall from 1 p.m. on Friday. The program will include the presentation of a letter of commendation by the head of the Moji Railway Bureau to Masatoshi Kuma, representing Goshi Kaisha Fujimoto Gumi, a firm which contributed greatly toward the successful completion of the tunnel. Also there will be the first rendering of late Hakushu Kitahara's poem "Kammon Tunnel" which has been set to music.

Central Reserve Bank Set To Take Over 4 Concerns

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 9.—All assets and liabilities of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Chung Hua Commercial Bank, China Industrial Bank and China State Bank will be taken over shortly by the Central Reserve Bank of China.

These four banks which were joint enterprises of the Chungking regime and Chinese financiers, were examined by the authorities concerned upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. As their relations with the Chungking regime had apparently been cut off, they were permitted to continue their respective businesses.

However, the Investigation and Finance Office of the Central Reserve Bank of China in Shanghai and the Shanghai branch of the Finance Department of the National Government of China, were recently ordered by the Finance Department to examine the four banks and conduct reforms in their organization.

GRAIN CONTROL DUE FOR CHINA

Nanking Government To Form Office For Steady Supplies

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 9.—The Food Ministry of the National Government of China has decided to establish a General Control Office under its direct control handling buying, storing and distribution of grain with a view to ensuring a steady supply of foodstuffs for the people.

Under the guidance of the Food Ministry, the general control office will engage in the exclusive buying up of grain collected by the member merchants of the Joint Grain Management Companies and their inspection and transportation, as well as management of grain warehouses. Distribution of the grain bought up and stored will be made through member merchants of the Joint Grain Management Companies.

The National Government will furnish the General Control Office with a sum of 400,000,000 Yuan obtained by the issuance of A-class Food Certificates for the purchase of grain, and a sum of 100,000,000 Yuan obtained by the issuance of B-class Food Certificates for the construction of warehouses and other expenses.

Any shortage of funds will be met by loans from the Central Reserve Bank of China at low interest.

Knox Spouts Before Cadets

(Continued from Page 1)

building several thousands of boats for landing purposes."

Boasts Fleets Enlarged

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 8.—United States Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox bombastically claimed that the American fleets in the Atlantic and the Pacific waters are rapidly being enlarged and strengthened at a press interview held on Tuesday.

"Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz conferred with Commander-in-Chief of the United States Combined Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King for the first time in two months on the Pacific Coast." Knox boastfully remarked.

"Almost simultaneously, Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall met Commander-in-Chief of the United States Expeditionary Forces in North Africa General Dwight D. Eisenhower at the North African front and recently returned to Washington. However, it does not signify that these meetings had special importance.

"Prime Minister Winston Churchill reported on the war situations on land and sea in the European sphere in the House of Commons, but his remarks were both conservative and reticent.

"However, whichever the case may be, the United States Pacific Fleet is now being rapidly strengthened and doubtlessly be continued to be vivified in the future."

U.S. Needs More Men

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 8.—"The United States needs 12,300,000 men for the army and navy, one and a half million more than the 10,800,000 scheduled to be called up by the end of the present year, and that figure represents the maximum limit of men who can be recruited in the United States," declared Louis Saunders of the United States Recruiting Office before the Army Committee of the Senate today, according to Washington reports.

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PANTELLERIA ITALIANS REJECT BRITISH ORDER

Domei

ROME, June 9.—Anti-Axis air forces fiercely bombed Pantelleria Island, following which they urged the defenders of the island to surrender but their order was flatly refused by the Axis side, the Italian High Command announced on Wednesday at noon.

Anti-Axis fleet also intensely bombarded the island, the communique added but Italian torpedo-planes scored direct hits on one enemy vessel. On the other hand, Italian fighting machines shot down ten enemy planes and four other enemy planes were also downed by the Italian anti-aircraft gun-fire.

Meanwhile, German fighting units shot down two Spitfires over the southern coast of Sicily. Anglo-American air units attacked the Cape of Carbonara on the southern coast of Sardinia, causing slight damage but it is stated that two of the enemy planes were shot down by the Axis anti-aircraft gun-fire.

Japan, P.I. Telegraph Starts

The Communication Ministry announced on Wednesday the commencement of telegraphic service between Japan and the following cities in the Philippines; Cavite, Imus and Lapu-Lapu in Luzon and Tagoilaran in Bohol Island.

France Severs Trade Ties

Domei

LISBON, June 9.—The French Government severed trade relations with Chile, according to information reaching here.

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